**INSURANCE.**

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1[illegible]

VOL. XVII NO. 123---- BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 25 1929 ONE ANNA.

**INSURANCE.**

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# NO QUARTER TO "REBELS" WITHIN CONGRESS CAMP

## Viceroy's Bombshell Stiffens Resolve

## VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN "SAK"

## Mr. Iyengar's "Retreat"

## PREPARED TO DEFER TAMIL NADU PROPOSALS

—:o:—

**The A. I. C. C. met at 4-30 in the Jinnah Hall, on Friday, in an atmosphere charged with tense excitement. From the trend of the opinions gathered by our Special Representative it seems beyond a shadow of doubt that A. I. C. C. is determined to put down with a stern hand any tendencies of "revolt" within the Congress ranks.**

**This decision of the majority of the leaders received further support from the doubting and halting Congressmen who were stiffened in their resolve not to weaken the hands of the Congress in its fight against the bureaucracy in view of the Viceroy's decision to extend the term of the Assembly. Even Mr. Iyengar, it is reported, was prepared to defer the Tamil Nadu proposals for a future date but the majority is not in a mood to leave things undone but wants to have a definite mandate that the Swarajist programme shall not be watered down by weak-kneed proposals like acceptance of offices.**

**The A. I. C. C. has passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Saklatwalla and wished him success in the General Election.**

In an atmosphere surcharged with subdued excitement, the All-India Congress Committee opened its session on Friday afternoon, at the People's Jinnah Hall, Bombay, under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The meeting hall was properly arranged for the function, the only defect being that proper attention was not paid to the convenient accommodation for the Press. Nearly 150 members representing different provinces in India attended the meeting on the first day. The quota sent by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was the largest.

The following members of the A. I. C. C. among others, were present at the meeting: Pt. Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pt. Jawharlal Nehru, Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Shrinivas Iyengar, Venkatraman Iyengar, Kandaswamy Chetty, Sardar Shardulsing, N. C. Kelkar, T. Vishvanatham, Dr. B. S. Munje, C. V. Vaidya, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, Jairamdas Doulatram, S. Satyamurti, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Konda Venkatapayya, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Harisarvottamrao and others.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

Among the visitors were:—

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President-elect of the Indian States' People's Conference, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, K. F. Nariman, K. Natarajan and Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. Sumant B. Mehta.

The proceedings began with the national anthem sung by two little girls. The minutes of the meetings of the Committee held in Calcutta on December 26, 1928 and January 2, 1929 were then confirmed by the A. I. C. C.

NO SUPPORT FROM KERALA.

Pt. Jawahrlal Nehru then read out two messages which he had received one from Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar of Madras and the other from the Keral Provincial Congress Committee. The former regretted his inability to attend owing to reasons of health and the latter strongly condemned the Tamil Nadu proposal regarding the acceptance of ministries be the Congressmen in Legislatures.

The Committee then considered the desirability of writing off the Tilak Swaraj Fund quotas and old debts due to All-India Congress Committee from the Provincial Congress Committees. Following outstanding balances with various Provincial Congress Committees were written off: Andhra Rs. 2,630, Assam Rs. 3, Behar Rs. 539, Bengal Rs. 1,39,003, Bombay Rs. 43,892, Burma Rs. 462, C. P. (Hindustani) Rs. 1,222, C. P. (Marathi) Rs. 3,305, Karnatak Rs. 1,129, Punjab Rs. 8,412, Ajmere Rs. 114, Sind Rs. 19,672, Keral Rs. 161, U. P. Rs. 1,331 and Utkal Rs. 39.

DR. PATTABHI ON WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Committee then filled the vacancy on the Working Committee created by the imprisonment of Mr. B. Sambamurti. The president informed the House of the practice hitherto followed, namely that an imprisoned member continued to be a member in spite of his imprisonment. However, such a vacancy was temporarily filled by the appointment of another member who merely acted for the member in prison. This arrangement was necessary, the President added, for the purpose of quorum as it might happen on some occasion that all members of the Working Committee would be prisoners. (Laughter). It was a convention, continued the President, that he should in the first instance make the nomination of some member and then the A. I. C. C. should formally adopt it. He then suggested that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya on whom had fallen the mantle of incarcerated member be elected to the Working Committee. The suggestion was unanimously carried by the Committee.

FULL SUPPORT TO "SAK."

Pt. Motilal Nehru then moved the following resolution from the chair:—

"Notwithstanding fundamental differences in policy and opinion between the Congress and Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and without committing itself to his Communist policy this Committee expresses its admiration for the brave and plucky fight which Mr. Saklatvala is putting up against exploitation and imperialism in the face of overwhelm-

(Continued on page 9.)

## "Sak" Thanks Motilalji

—:o:—

Pt. Motilal Nehru has received the following cable from Mr. S. J. Saklatwala.

Received hundred. Immense thanks your magnilcent contribution which I fully realise my countrymen's personal good—will without endorsement my party's politics.

—SAKLATWALLA.

## ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

—:o:—

### Will Discredit Congress

### KERALA CONDEMNS TAMIL NADU

CALICUT, May 21.

The following resolution has been unanimously passed by the Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting held yesterday:—

"The Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, strongly condemns the policy of acceptance of office advocated by certain leading Congressmen of Tamil Nadu and endorsed by the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, and is emphatically of opinion that such a policy will discredit the Congress organisation and imperil the struggle for Swaraj."—Free Press.

## STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

—:o:—

### One Killed and 32 Injured in Mexico City

LONDON, May 23.

Mexico City.—One student was killed and 32 injured in a riot resulting from the strike of pupils of the National University Law School as a protest against monthly examinations. The Medical College students joined in the battle against the authorities. Firemen turned on hoses and police used axes and pistols.—Reuter.

### GRAF ZEPPELIN RETURNS HOME

—:o:—

LONDON, May 24.

Guers.—The Graf Zeppelin left for Friedrichshafen at 8/25 last evening.

Friedrichshafen.—"Graf Zeppelin" has arrived safely back.—Reuter.

## "INDIA IN BONDAGE"

—:o:—

### Copies of Book Seized

### "MODERN REVIEW" OFFICE RAIDED BY POLICE

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The detective police searched the house of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review" at Bhowanipur, South Calcutta, in connection with the book "India in Bondage" by Dr. J. T. Sunderland, New York.

The "Modern Review" office was also searched.

Mr. Sajanikanta Das, printer and publisher of the book was arrested on a charge of sedition. The police have seized 48 copies of the book and also the manuscript sent by Dr. Sunderland. Mr. Sajanikanta was released on a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 100 and his trial has been fixed for June 4 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

## MAHATMAJI AND ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

—:o:—

### I Am Incompetent to Answer Question Says Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi who is at present in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was kind enough to grant an exclusive interview to a special representative of The "Bombay Chronicle" on a subject which is so dear to Mahatmaji's heart namely, the progress of the Boycott movement inaugurated by the Congress.

Asked whether a time had not come when the boycott would be made more effective by devising a definite plan of vigorous action, Mahatmaji said everything that was possible was being done by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and all that he could suggest at the present moment was that the people who believed in this movement and wanted to assist it should strengthen the hands of the Committee by carrying out its instructions from time to time. By way of specific measures for making the boycott both more intensive and more comprehensive our representative suggested the formation of special boycott committees in which the Congress workers and also the millowners could work together on the basis of cooperation. Mahatmaji did not seem prepared to entertain the suggestion just at present. All that he said about this suggestion was he did not think he could carry things further at the present stage. Evidently he wants the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to work in its own independent way so long as it devotes its undivided attention to the great work that has been entrusted to its charge.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

Our representative then put a direct question to Mahatmaji whether the boycott would not be materially advanced if the F. C. B. Committee were to cooperate with other agencies which were also working for the boycott in their own ways although they might not be directly connected with the Congress nor were their activities confined purely to the propagation of Khaddar. Replying to this question Mahatmaji gave an assurance on behalf of the F. C. B Committee that whatever assistance could be secured from other sources was being applied for and would be applied for in future.

ACTUAL WORK AND NOT PLEDGE.

Our representative then put in a suggestion that the introduction of some sort of pledge embodying a solemn vow that the signatory would use Swadeshi articles alone, was likely to have a spectacular effect upon the minds of the public He asked Mahatmaji whether such a pledge, would in any way, accelerate the progress of the boycott movement. Mahatmaji's answer to the question was a negative one. He did not think, he said, that any pledge was necessary to popularise the boycott movement.t He added that the question of pledge was considered by the F. C. B. Committee. It was not pledge, he said, that was wanted but actual and immediate actions.

Asked whether bon fires should be restarted on a larger scale and in an organised manner, Mahatmaji replied that it was much better for the time being to carry on this propaganda in the way it was being carried on by the F. C. B. Committee.

Being assured that Mahatmaji was in a talking mood our representative made bold to ask: "Since our eyes are fixed on the coming battle that we are to begin in January next and since the problem of creating effective sanctions behind our national demand is staring us in the face, is it a wise policy that our energies should be frittered over minor issues such as the acceptance of offices by Congressmen? Mahatmaji's prompt reply to this question was his usual diplomatic laughter followed by a still more diplomatic remark that it was a question which he was incompetent to answer.

Our representative persisted in his attempt to get something from Mahatmaji on the ticklish issue which was at the time uppermost in everybody's mind and asked yet tone more question whether it was not a fact that hewas acting as a mediator to bring about a reconciliation between the divergent views that had made themselves manifest within the Congress camp.

CAN'T PUMP ME INTO SAYING ANYTHING.

A loud laughter again came as a reply. "You have had enough" said Gandhiji, "You are now trying to pump out something from me which I am not prepared to give." Our representative understood the import of that significant remark and that was the end of the interview.

## SIX MILLION INDIA BONDS

—:o:—

### BANK OF ENGLAND RECEIVES TENDERS

LONDON, May 23.

Tenders were received by the Bank of England to-day for six Million Sterling India nine months bills.

The total applications amounted to £6,372,000. Tenders at £95-12-11 receive about 26 per cent aid those above that in full. The average rate per cent is £95/13/1 point 03-pence.—Reuter.

## TRIBAL UNREST IN PERSIA

—:o:—

### TROOPS CALLED OUT

TEHERAN, May 24.

In consequence of the unrest among the Qashqai tribe the Persian Government has been engaged in negotiations with them. The latter, however, are showing signs of adopting uncompromising attitude which is causing anxiety to the Government. Troops are being concentrated at Shiraz. The Bushire Shiraz road is unsafe.—Reuter.

## FATE OF SPANISH INSURGENTS

—:o:—

### EIGHT SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, May 24.

Madrid.—At the Court Martial at Ciudad Real on thirty-three officers and three civilians in connection with the insurrection towards the end of January, the Public Prosecutor demanded death sentence in eight cases and penal sentence for life for the remainder.—Reuter.

—:o:—

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR POLITICAL CRIME

—:o:—

### KOVNO COURT MARTIAL'S VERDICT

LONDON, May 24.

Kovno.—The young terrorist student Vosylius has been sentenced to death by court-martial in connection with an attempt on M. Valdemaras' life. Vosylius has confessed and has denounced another student named Gudelis who he alleges was the ringleader of the plot.—Reuter.

### VOSYLIUS SHOT

—:o:—

LONDON, May 24.

Kovno.—Vosylius was shot at dawn to-day. The appeal for reprieve to Valdemeras was rejected.—Reuter.

## MILL STRIKE BREAKS DOWN

—:o:—

### Situation Reaching Normal, Say Owners

### RED FLAG UNION'S EXHORTATION TO WORKERS

Reports received regarding the latest phase of the Bombay Mill strike are conflicting. The millowners claim that all mills except six are working with an average complement of 50 per cent workers. The Girni Komgar Union on the other hand hold that the increase in the attendance in mills is not so appreciable as is made out by the millowners. But this fact seems clear enough that numbers of destitute strikers are slowly returning to work. It is also clear that the Girni Kamgar Union has still large numbers of adherents who are going out to their villages and all to carry on the strike.

EXODUS TO KONKAN.

About 1,800 strikers left for Konkan and other coastline villages on Friday taking advantage of the concession rates provided by the Union. The Union is also making arrangements from next week to give doles of rice and grain and also other relief to strikers. In a leaflet issued by the Union on Friday the workers are exhorted to remain firm in their attitude. It further says: "The Black Flag Union" (Mr. Bakhale's Union) is trying to break the strike but they will repent for it later because as soon as the strike ends the millowners will no more care for the "Black Flag" Union, but will begin to kick it. Brothers if the Red Flag Union is crushed and the strike ends ignominiously then there is no Union which will champion your cause. If you go to work you will get wages but you will be also surrendering your claims for higher wages."

ONLY 6 MILLS CLOSED.

According to the millowners all the mills excepting the Sewree group numbering only six are working. Two more mills namely Swan and Moon at Sewree put on steam on Friday. The total number of workers atteding the mills is said to be over 80-000.

A slight fracas between strikers and blacklegs is said have taken place on the Curry Road Bridge on Thurday evening. Three men were slighly injured and were removed by the police to the K. E. M. Hospital where they were treated and discharged.

WOMAN WORKER WAY-LAID.

A woman workers in the Jacob Mill was waylaid by a few badmashes the same evening and was relieved of her necklace.

Otherwise there was no change in the strike situation on Friday.

### ONLY 5 MILLS CLOSED

—:o:—

APPROACH TO NORMAL SITUATION

The Secretary of the Millowners Association writes:—

BOMBAY, May 24.

The situation is fast approaching nomal. There are 9,000 more men in to-day than there were yesterday and there are only 5 mills now which are not running. The total number of operatives working to-day is a little over 91-000.

### "RED" FLAG UNION ORGANISES RELIEF

—:o:—

The Girni Kamgar Union has decided to start giving relief in the form of corn and food-stuff to the needy strikers once a week from Monday next. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 10-000 for the purpose each time.

## AMANULLAH STARTS FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

### En Route to Europe

SIMLA, May 24.

Ex-King Amanullah and Party are proceeding to Bombay en route to Europe.—A. P.

### AMANULLAH'S DESTINATION UNKNOWN

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT OFFER SPECIAL TRAIN

PESHAWAR, May 24.

Information has been received that at the request of ex-King Amanullah, the Government of India has placed at his disposal a special train for his departure from Quetta to Bombay, wherefrom the ex-King sails for Europe. His destination in Europe is not known so far.—Free Press.

Ex-King Amanullah.

—:o:—

## LONG LIVE AMANULLAH!

—:o:—

### Message from Hindu India

LAHORE, May 24.

The Editor "Pratap", Lahore, has sent the following telegam to ex-King Amanullah, Chaman:

"We, on behalf of Hindu India express whole-hearted sympathy in your troubles support your noble cause, pity Aghans did not appreciate your noble services and your tremendous sacrifices. We condemn fanaticism and ignorance of which you are a victim and earnestly pray for your speedy restoration. Long live Amanullah and Surya."—Free Press.

### HAZARA SCHECK BACHA'S FORCES CLASH AT GHORBAND VALLEY

PESHAWAR, May 23.

Habibullah has sent a large force under—Syed Hussain to reduce Mazar-i-Sharif which apparently is still held by Amanullah's former minister to Moscow, Ghulam Nabi. One report states that the force received a check from the Hazaras in Ghorband valley.—A. P.

# STOCKS & SHARES

## Bears Resume Selling

—:o:—

## FURTHER DECLINE IN VALUES

Bombay, May 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again recorded further declines in prices all round to-day. The market opened steady but indifferent support by bulls, soon attracted renewed selling from bear operators. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 767|- and improved to Rs. 768|- but again receded to Rs. 766|-. A rally of Rs. 2|- again marked the top of the day and prices gave way to Rs. 761|- under selling pressure. Fazal opened at Rs. 633|- and declined to Rs. 621|-. A small rally of Rs. 4|- brought the close at 625|-, Pearls opened at Rs. 386 and after declining to Rs. 380|- closed at Rs. 381|-, Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,055|- and declined Rs. 20|-, Tata Defds. ruled easy and after opening at Rs. 196|- steadied down to Rs. 188|-.

All rallies in prices so far have proved of a small duration and as a matter of fact, the market is not free from fears of further breaks. Apart from the uncertain outlook of the local mill industry, several operators, particularly bears have made a common cause to raid the market when a weaker position is detected. Bulls have burnt their fingers in false hopes and recent action of the market once more proves, that speculative operations on the bear side yields a better return.

—:o:—

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 24.

Bombay Dyeing 767, 66, 68, 62, 61, 63.
Century 343, 41, 38, 37, 38.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 105.
Fazul 633, 29, 32, 24, 21, 25.
Indore 376, 73.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 467, 66, 65.
New Great 200.
Pearl 386, 85, 83, 80, 81.
Simplex 46, 46.
Swadeshi 408, 7, 6.
Burma 781, 83, 77, 72, 70, 73.
Hydro 1,055, 36, 43, 32, 33.
Tram 133, 33-2.
Deff. 196, 93, 91, 87, 90, 88.
Ord. 58-4, 57-14, 4, 56-14, 57, 57-4.
Bundi 18-10, 12.
Indian 276, 71, 70, 72.
Katni Ord. 212.
Alcock 275, 73, 70.

### SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 24

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331-4
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 767-8.
Bharat (500) 10y 6f-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 765-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 20y x.d. 338.12
Central India 100f x.d. 435
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117-8.
Crerscent 100 105
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 500.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 143.12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Faxulbhoy 250 625
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 143/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1190.
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 373-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 65
Kohinoor 10/5/100 176/4
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 4495.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil.
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 25.
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 78/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1,080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 163-12.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y200.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 381/4
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 247
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/9 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5,200.
Simplex 250 nil 45.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 406/4
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd. 2150.
Western India Spinning 1,000 f 925.

### BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100/8
Baroda 5500 0|8 78.
Central 250 19/12.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1430
Imperial Contributory 125 40f 350.
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

### CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 541 x.d. 18-12.
Central India Mining 7.4
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 94
Indian Cement 2/10 x.d. 272/8
New India Assurance 5|y 22/4
Katni Cement 100 nil 212/8
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 142/8
Shivrajpur 20. 2/11 xd.d 19
United Cement 100 6y 80

### RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Frantej 400 31/11/01 763.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f-85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 89-8.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95.
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 135. xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5|7y 131-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,00,g70.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 133/2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1035.
Tata Power 80,000 nil 421/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 141-4.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 270.
New Berar 500 70y 7[illegible]
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1870.
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-2
New India Assurance 6y 22/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 9|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|10|8.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 520.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 205.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T Corporation 125 773/12
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-4-1 11/12
Indian Radio 220.
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8. 18/
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 142-8.
Scindia Steam 9-11.
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 188/12
Tata Iron Ord. 52/4

### DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 98
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

# NEW YORK.

PRICES DECLINE 15 POINTS ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER — RECOVERY ON SHORT COVERING—SPINNERS BUYING—FUTURES 1 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER

New York, May 23.

Yesterday's weakness was carried further this morning on the New York Cotton Exchange when it opened with selling orders. Weather reports were favourable and rains in Oklohoma were beneficial as this part of the Belt has received so far less rain. Prices lost 15 points during the first ten minutes and as soon as the accumulated selling orders were executed the market exhibited better feeling. Short were inclined to cover and spinners buying of Futures steadily recovered the decline and prices registered a small rise of 4 points. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 5 points. Spots were steady at 19.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also improved in the later part of the day and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 18.83c.

The market is fluctuating within a narrow range of 50 points according to changes in weather. However lower prices induce short covering while on buldges longs are liquidating. At present level of prices known condition of the crop is discounted. Traders are looking for definite crop news. It is the conscensus of opinion that the future course of prices is solely dependent upon weather conditions and the other elements that will produce a crop sufficient to supply the spindles of the world. It is generally believed that the acreage during the coming season will be at least 50,000,000 acres However a crop of 15,500,000 to 16,000,000 bales which would seem a likelihood with normal weather conditions during the growing season will not prove burdensome. One can safely say that a yield of this figure is necessary to at least supply the spindles of the world. Until this is assured the short seller will be continually on the defensive since the statistical position is greatly improved and the technical structure greatly strengthened in the operations in the way of heavy long liquidations during the past few weeks. The market at present is a trading affair with weather conditions the dominatng factor However it is our belief that conservative purchases below eighteen and a half cent will eventually prove profitable.

### PRIVATE CABLES.—

July highest 18.66 (at about the close) lowest 18.47 (10.10 a.m.)

From New York:— "More favourable weather induced considerable local and outside selling, but well absorbed. Rallied on short covering later. Market seems to be oversold. Piecegoods and yarn market quet but steady."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on covering by shorts and Spinners buying futures"

### NEW YORK COTTON.

| | New York, May 23. |
|---|---|
| May | 19.44+.01 |
| July | 18.65+.03 |
| October | 18.65+.00 |
| December | 18.64—.01 |
| January | 18.63—.01 |
| Middling Spot | 19.70— |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New York, May 23. |
|---|---|
| July | 18.63+.01 |
| October | 18.46+.02 |
| Middling | 18.83— |

### NEW YORK.

New York, May 23.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 19.32 |
| July | 18.53 |
| October | 18.44 |
| New York. 11-45 a.m. | |
| May | 19.38 |
| July | 18.59 |
| October | 18.49 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 5,000 |
| Days' Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Days' Exports to the Continent | 1,000 |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | 1928-29 |
| Receipts to date 23-5-29 | 9058000. |
| Receipts Yesterday 23-5-29 | 5000. |
| Exports to date 23-5-29 | 7477000. |
| Stock at Ports 17-5-29 | 1192000. |
| Stock Interior Towns 23-5-29 | 481000. |
| Stock Liverpool 17-5-29 | 1059000. |
| Visible Supply 18-5-29 | 3861000. |
| Quantity in Sight 17-5-29 | 1496100. |

### BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, May 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £162,700,000 |
| Public Deposits | £15,300,000 |
| Other Deposits | £92,800,000 |
| Government Securities | £38,500,000 |
| Other Securities | £27,000,000 |
| Notes and Coin | £60,400,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | £82,500,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | £55.84 p.c. |

# LIVERPOOL.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—GENERAL SELLING—EGYPTIAN PRICES WEAK—AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES 16 TO 13 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 23.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 13 to 14 points on overnight decline in New York futures. There was market absence of buying and prices ruled easy throughout the day finally closed at a decline of 16 to 13 points. The selling was general influenced by favourable weather reports. It is admitted that the crop has an excellent start and if present weather continues, a record crop is not unlikely However much depends upon eventual weather, the general sentiment is against long interest and tired bulls are liquidating their purchases. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 10.11d per lb, and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and declined 16 to 14 points with July 9.59 and October 9.53.

Egyptian cotton futures showed considerable weakness on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 39 to 38 points. Sakillaricus spot cotton prices declined 35 points to 17.50d.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have receved the following cable from Liverpool:

General selling in the Liverpool market on more favourable weather.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Weather is more favourable."

"Light rains have fallen in Oklahoma cool night."

"New York cables better stock market. Grunning:—"Decline owing to decline in stock exchange. Our opinion is that the market may go lower because weather reports are excellent. Crop has had a good start."

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson of Liverpool:—

Despite comparitive strong statistical position, market shows poor buying power. With the May position removed and better weather expect dtcline.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Further long liquidation on better weather report, causing weakness."

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 23.

May close at 7|9 s 5|8d up 1|2d.
July close at 8s up 1|2d.
October close at 8|3s 5|8d up 3|8d.
December close at 8|5s 5|8d. up 3|8d.

### WHEAT CHICAGO.

May per bushel dol. 1.02-3|4—1|2.
July per bushel dol. 1.05-7|8—1|8
September per bushel dol. 1.09-5|8 —1|8.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, May 23 Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| May | 9.85 | 9.85—.16 |
| June | | 9.77—.16 |
| July | 9.80 | 9.79—.16 |
| August | | 9.78—.16 |
| September | | 9.74—.17 |
| October | 9.72 | 9.71—.16 |
| November | | 9.68—.16 |
| December | | 9.68—.16 |
| January | 9.69 | 9.69—.15 |
| February | | 9.70—.15 |
| March | 9.72 | 9.73—.15 |
| April | | 9.74—.15 |
| May | | 9.76—.14 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.11—.17 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, May 23 Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 500 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, May 23 |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 6.30—.15 |
| Scinde, Fine | 6.55—.15 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 6.80—.15 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.05—.15 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 6.30—.15 |
| Bengal, Fine | 6.55—.15 |
| Oomra, Good | 6.80—.15 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.10—.15 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.40—.15 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.25—.15 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.50—.15 |
| Broach, Superfine | 8.75—.15 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, May 23 |
|---|---|
| May | 16.80—.39 |
| July | 16.60—.39 |
| October | 16.78—.38 |
| November | 16.74—.38 |
| January | 17.06—.35 |
| March | 17.14—.35 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 17.50—.35 |

## LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES

—:o:—

### JUNE SERIES OF AUCTIONS

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Shamjee Moolji & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Wool Sales, 4th to 7th June, 19,900 bales entered. This includes shipments per s.s. "City of Simla", "City of London", "City of Nagpur", "City of Paris", "Circassia", "Castalia" and "Britannia".

# BOMBAY

Bombay May 24

In sympathy with a small rise in New York futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 335|- for Broach J.|A. delivery. There was only small business and prices ruled easy under scattered covering. Liverpool market is closed to-day. The market closed quiet but steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A.|M. | 331 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach J.|A. | 334 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach A.|M. | 343 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 287 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 294 | 0 | 0 |
| New Oomra D.|J. | 308 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 228 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 236 | 8 | 0 |
| New Bengal D.|J. | 257 | 0 | 0 |

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, May 24 | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 230-00 | —0.80 |
| Aug. | 224-20 | +.70 |
| Nov. | 219-50 | +0.80 |

### COTTON TENDERS.

| | Bombay, May 24. To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach | 600 | 28,200 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | 1300 | 18200 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra | 1200 | 12400 |

### DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 24.

Bengal 260 D.-J.
Bengal 231 May.
Bengal 239 July.
Broach 330 A.-M.
Broach 335 J.-A.
Broach 345 A.-M.
Umra 310 D.-J.
Umra 288 May.
Umra 294 July.

### SPOT RATE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 244 | 239 | 231 | 224 |
| Sind | 246 | 241 | 233 | 226 |
| Panjab | 241 | 236 | 228 | 221 |
| Rajputana | 244 | 239 | 231 | 224 |
| Broach | 342 | 337 | 330 | 325 |
| S. D. | 357 | 352 | 345 | 340 |
| P. A. | 342 | 337 | 330 | 325 |
| Cutch | 352 | 347 | 340 | 335 |
| Surat | 417 | 412 | 405 | 400 |
| Rajpipla | 412 | 407 | 400 | 395 |
| Umra No. 3 301 | 295 | 288 | 273 | — |
| C. P. No. 1 321 | 315 | 308 | 293 | — |
| C. P. No. 2 311 | 305 | 298 | 283 | — |
| Khandesh | — | — | 266 | 251 |
| Muthia | — | — | 246 | 231 |
| Southern | — | — | — | 325 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 24.

200 Y. Y. Kesha, Khamgaon, 280.
200 Y Y. Kesha, Amraoti, 273.
100 Nesho & Co., Pandharpur, 268.
100 Nesho & Co., Murtizapur, 275.
100 Rathi & Co., Wun, 310.
100 Rathi & Co., Banusa, 247.
100 Volkart Bros., Aurungabad, 255.
100 Volkart Bros., Nandagaon, 259.
100 Kotak & Co., Arvi, 257.
100 Japan T & Co., Mundra, 340.
200 H. Ramblagat, Malkapur, 260.
100 A. Damodar & Co., Dabhoi, 330.
200 Gokuldas Dosha & Co., Kapadvunj, 338.
100 Forbes & Co., Sind-American, 300.
100 L. K. Vashanji & Co., Warora, 305.
100 Toyomankwa, Saujin, 330.
100 Toyomankwa, Nimbahera, 255-1|2.
100 Toyomankwa, Sind-American, 297-1|2.
100 Toyomankwa, Lasar, 256.

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 24.

| In full-press bales. | Since 1st Sept. This yesterday. | year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 430 | 355 | 552 |
| Central India | 799 | 360 | 380 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 601 | 238 | 025 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 151 | 82 | 338 |
| Berar | 2,015 | 738 | 091 |
| Central Provinces | 879 | 370 | 811 |
| Total Oomras | 4,877 | 2,145 | 197 |
| Dholera | 1,300 | 1,42 | 264 |
| N.-W. Provinces | ... | 60 | 744 |
| Rajputana | ... | 41 | 718 |
| Sind-Punjab | 441 | 123 | 249 |
| Broach | 821 | 186 | 261 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1,105 | 71 | 526 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 427 | 31 | 025 |
| Cocoanada | 2 | | 5 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 502 | 26 | 466 |
| Persian | ... | 1 | 646 |
| American | ... | 4 | 408 |
| Egyptian and African | 2,607 | 66 | 576 |
| Comila, Burma & other sorts | ... | | 10 |
| Total | 12,081 | 2,900 | 825 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 24.

| In full-press bales. | Since 1st Sept. This yesterday. | year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 4,479 | 711 | 699 |
| Japan & China | 14,407 | 1,275 | 042 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 16 | 483 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 86 | 236 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | ... | 75 | 075 |
| Total | 18,886 | 2,164 | 595 |

### COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-7|8


On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.


## BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

### SILVER.

Bombay May 24.

London Ready 24/13.
London Forward 24/13.
Op. Cl.
Chiana 2/5/1 2/5/1.
America cent 53/13.
Ready 56/10.
Op. Hh. Cl.
Varsdkh 57/10 56/11 56/9.
Geth 56/7 56/8 56/6.
Asad 56/5 56/6 50/4.
Teriimidi -/12/ Asad 1/2.

### GOLD.

Ready 21/7/-.
Asad 21/6.
Geth 21/6/9.
N. City 21/9/3.
N. Monondas 21/8/6.

Tone of Silver:—General selling. Absence of demand.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

| | Ready Read | Ready leafy. | Avearge. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 245/50 | ..... | |
| Bengal Fine | 240/42 | ..... | |
| Bengal F. G. | 235 | | 220 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 240/42 | ..... | |
| Sindh Punjab F.G. | 233/35 | | 220 |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 305 | | 280 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 305 | | 280 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 295 | | 270 |
| Arvi Fine | 290/95 | | 275 |
| Amraoti Fine | 285/90 | | 265 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 280/85 | 255/60 | |
| Mulkapur Fine | 270 | | 245 |
| Khandesh Fine | 255 | | 235 |
| Muthia Fine | 240 | 220/25 | |
| Muthia F. G. | 230 | | 215 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S. | 300 | | 265 |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 290 | | 265 |
| Parbhani-Sailu F.G.GS. | 290 | | 265 |
| Indore-Ujjain Fine | 285 | 265/75 | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 285/90 | | 265 |
| Surat Fine | ..... | ..... | |
| Broach Fine | ..... | ..... | |
| Cambodia | 390 | | |
| Jinja | 470 | | |
| Busoga | 480 | ..... | |

### LINSEED OIL.

London May 23.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers July/Aug. 28|6-3/4
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec 28|10-1|2


NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| ,, Subscribed | ,, | 3,56,05,275 |
| ,, Paid-up | ,, | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,27,80,246 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF


### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels Java Forward Prices are nearly unaltered. 13 16 3 Beet Sugar Forward prices also evidenced a drop of about an Anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the badar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready. Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar—Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt. —
S. S. Pilsna Rs. 8/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar—Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt. —
Tone.—Weak.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London May 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Jh. Spot 11-3/16 Sellers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# SHIPPING

## P.&O.British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 25 May | Narkundax .. | will | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |
| 8 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 ,, | Razmak .. | now | 10,602 |
| 22 ,, | Mooltanx .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputanax .. | sail | 16,568 |
| 13 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 ,, | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 ,, | Kaiser-i-Hind .. | direct | 11,518 |
| 3 Aug. | Ranpurax .. | | 16,601 |
| 10 ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 17 ,, | Naldera x .. | from | 16,088 |
| 24 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 31 ,, | Malwa .. | | 11,000 |
| 7 Sept. | Rawalpindi .. | Bombay | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | Narkundax .. | | 16,572 |
| 21 ,, | Rajputana .. | | 16,518 |
| 28 ,, | Morea .. | without | 10,946 |
| 5 Oct. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 12 ,, | Mantua .. | transhipment | 10,946 |
| 19 ,, | Kaiser-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | Razmak @ .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Nov. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 9 ,, | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 ,, | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 23 ,, | Macedonia .. | at | 11,120 |
| 30 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 7 Dec. | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 14 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | Aden | 19,648 |
| 21 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16 619 |
| 28 ,, | Morea .. | | 410,95 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle ..... £74
Adelaide ..... £76
[illegible] ..... £80
Sydney ..... £80
Brisbane ..... £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

| Datesboat | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 25th July | Dumana .. .. | 8427 |
| 15th Aug. | Domala .. .. | 8442 |

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £60 | £105 |
| | C £56 | £98 |

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th May | Altpore a .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 7th June. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, and Australia. |
| 16th ,, | Kidderpore a | Straits China and Japan. |
| 21st ,, | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 5th July | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 19th ,, | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 2nd Aug. | Morea .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 16th ,, | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 30th ,, | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 13th Sept. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 27th ,, | Macedonia .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |

a Cargo only.

# SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aBengal Maru .. | 5396 | 17 May | 5 June |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | — .. | 29 May. |
| Kifunezan Maru No. 2 .. | 3205 | 25 May | 31 ,, |
| aHakodate Maru | 5303 | 20 ,, | 29 ,, |
| aYuki Maru .. | 3162 | 23 May | 6 June |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | — .. | @12 ,, |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 May | 13 ,, |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | — .. | @26 ,, |
| aPenang Maru .. | 5214 | 17 June | 30 ,, |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | — .. | @10July |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 29 June | 13 ,, |

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave. Colombo | Arrive. Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | 30 May. | 17 June |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 13 June | 1 July |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | 27 ,, | 15 ,, |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons | From Hong-Kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 12 June | 19 June. |
| Korea Maru .. | 20000 | 26 ,, | 3 July. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX& SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th May | Barpeta .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 29th ,, | Ellora .. | Mombassa and Zanzibar. |
| 31st ,, | Varela .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 5th June. | Karapara .. | East & South Africa. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort. BOMBAY.

# Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-annas (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U. S. A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

# BANKING.

## Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL | 11,25,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 5,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 5,22,50,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | 5,62,50,000 |

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

## Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 105,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Japan |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

## Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,0[illegible] |
| RESERVE FUND | 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

# INSURANCE.

## East and West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per W. Life | 1000 p.a. End |
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| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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## SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulser", Kandi.

## A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

## KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alabi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

# INSURANCE

## ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

*For full particulars apply to:—*
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

## THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

## HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—1927

Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

*For particulars please write to:—*
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSER, hardware, tools, electrical goods, wanted. Write stating experience, testimonials, and salary Rs. 30, plus commission expected. Typist preferred JAFFERALLY & SONS, Jail Road, Bombay 9.
A R1632

WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Correspond BOMBAY HOUSE, Drappers, Ferozepore Cantt. PUNJAB.
A R1605

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, through fully qualified, efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a registered body, of which the President is Rai Rajeshwar Bali Saheb, O.B.E. the Ex-Minister of Education U.P. Our employment bureau assists students in finding employments. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD, Naithani C. E. Member-in-charge.
A R1630

SOLE AGENTS WANTED for still unrepresented districts throughout India for Marvellous Invention, Paris Powder, the Scientific washer for Silk, Wool, Cotton Jewellery Crockery, and all other washable articles, in place of old-time troublesome washing soaps. No beating. No labour. Simply soak and Paris Powder does washing. Much cheaper and better than soap. No competition. Quick saleable. Huge profits. MEHARR CHEMICAL WORKS, 230 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R1631

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—Require the services of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY at their Head Office, Bombay. A capable well educated energetic man required possessing initiative and resource with experience in office organisation and publicity work. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications addressed to the Director and Manager. The Concrete Association of India, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Bombay, stating age, nationality, education, previous experience and salary required must be received not later than 3rd June.
A 32268

**WANTED**

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

*Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal*

**THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,**
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

## SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Gujrati gentleman as Manager, Salesman, General Clerk, and Typist, Six years' experience of Business and Office Routine. Apply stating salary to Box. No. 2290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1629

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, OFFICE PREMISES about 3,600 square feet, facing Ballard Road in Ajam Building. Apply Box No. 2288, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 1627.

GODOWN, Size about 42' X 14' in Bohra Bazar Street in the vicinity of Hornby Road, rent moderate. Apply to GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLI, Victoria Buildings (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street Fort.
C R1624

TO BE LET—ROOMS, BLOCKS SHOPS at Forjett Terrace Forjett Street, Tardeo and a BUNGLOW at 165, Walkeshwar Road, both with electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply, K. T. ROWJEE 183, Hornby Road or The Manager at the building.
C R1616.

FLATS in Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, with improved accommodation, rent moderate for particulars apply to the Trustees, The H.A. Dholkawala Charities Trusts Victoria Buildings, (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R1623

BUNGLOW (Upper Floor) at No. 108/112, Love Lane, Mazagon, next to British India Press, Accommodation, 3 Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply, Trustees, The H. A. Dholkawala Charities Trusts; Victoria Buildings, (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R1622.

## LOAN.

FREE, FREE, FREE. "KEY TO WEALTH" Revised Edition and Particulars of Guranteed Loan Scheme. write:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., BOMBAY 2
L 32226

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. t

## MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a Madrasi widow, aged 20 years, healthy, beautiful and educated upto middle class. She can read and write in Hindi and Telegu. Apply HON SECRETARY WIDOW'S HOME, DARYAGANJ, DELHI.
M. R1607

## EDUCATIONAL

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS and TRAILERS in good running order—only done 15 months service. Apply Box. No. 2289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1628

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
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| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

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### WANTED.

A TEMPORARY PROFESSOR or ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English for the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, B. N. Ry. for the session 1929-30. The College is affiliated in English up to the M.A. Standard. Candidates must possess high University qualifications in English, and some experience in teaching advanced students. Candidates should state the lowest terms which they are prepared to accept.

Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of, or domiciled in the province of Bihar and Orissa.

Applications must reach the Principal of the College on or before the 15th June, 1929.

P. O. WHITLOCK,
Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
Patna, the 22nd May, 1929.
32270

### VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

I CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASSES.

THE NEW SESSION of the above Class will commence on FRIDAY, 6th June, 1929. Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fees Rs. 25 for a course of six months, payable in advance.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
32261

### VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

II CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASSES.

THE NEW SESSION of the above Class will commence on SATURDAY, 1st June, 1929. Time: 8-30 to 2-30 Saturday mornings only. Fees Rs. 20 for a course of six months payable in advance.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal & Secretary.
32262

### NOTICE.

"MUHARRAM" FESTIVAL.

IN VIEW of the approaching "MUHARRAM" festival, the public are hereby warned against the erection of Mandaps or booths on Public Streets, without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the person responsible for the erection liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring permission to erect Mandaps on any Street, should, therefore, apply to the undersigned, when permission will be granted wherever possible, free of charge, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a written application is made.
(2) That the person applying guarantees to make good any damage done to the Street.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th May, 1929.
32272

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

IN local booking passengers from stations on the South-East Section to stations on the North-East Section and VICE VERSA desirous of travelling 'via' Bombay (Victoria Terminus) will be allowed to do so on payment of fares direct 'via' Kalyan plus the fares from Kalyan to Bombay and back. Special tickets marked "via Bombay (Victoria Terminus)" will be issued to passengers desirous of thus travelling via Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th May, 1929.
32240

### THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 3RD. JUNE, 1929.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
32171

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WIRE, GALVANIZED, HIGH TENSION STEEL FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Wire, galvanized, high tension steel for fencing". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent G. I. P. Railway.
15th May, 1929.
32236

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 320 of 1927.

JAISHANKER VISHWESHWAR & Another....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1927, the equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Goregaon on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the below-mentioned properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jeejibhai situate lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Thana District, containing by admeasurement fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 118 Pot No. 1, Entry No. 278, Survey No. 117, Phalni No. 1, Entry No. 277, Survey No. 92, Phalni Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Entry No. 244, Survey No. 120, Phalni Nos. 7 and 8, Entry Nos. 286 and 287 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, belonging to Ratan Trimbakji partly that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by that of the Khote, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by the land belonging to Cavasji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to Jasa Oomersey and partly by that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate and lying at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 92 Phalni No. 8, Entry No. 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by the land belonging to Cowasji, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the Khote and partly by the Public Road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 97, Phalni Nos. 1 and 2, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Entry No. 264 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cowasji and partly by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the property of Ratanji Trimbakji and partly by that of the Khote and on or towards the South by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement Thirty-six Gunthas i.e. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 92, Falni No. 4, Entry No. 244, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Division No. 3 of Survey No. 92 and Survey No. 119 on the South by Survey No. 119, on the West by Survey No. 92, Division Nos. 5 and 7 and on the North by Division Nos. 6 and 3 of Survey No. 92.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, bearing Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 98, Entry No. 255, containing by admeasurement Two Acres and three and one-fourth Gunthas i.e. Ten thousand and seventy-three and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Pot No. 3 of Survey No. 97 and on the South by Phalni No. 1, of Survey No. 92 and on or towards the West by the Survey No. 6 and on the North by the Public Road.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Paddy and Bathy land or ground called DHOBIWADA, bearing Survey No. 90, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 Entry No. 239 and admeasuring three Acres and thirty-six and one-fourth Gunthas, equalling about Nineteen thousand and nine hundred square yards and situate at PAHADEE TURF MALAD, Sub-District Thana, Taluka Salsette and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Joachin Vincent, on or towards the South by Dessar Pahadee Road, on or towards the East by the land of Ganpat Jeevanji and the said Dessar Pahadee Road and on or towards the West by the land belonging to Swami Nityanand.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of PAHADEE land or ground situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring six and three-fourths Gunthas equalling eight hundred and sixteen and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 97, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 254, the Akar whereof is Re. 0-3-0 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by Survey No. 97, Pot No. 2, on or towards the East by Phalni No. 2 of Survey No. 97 and on or towards the West by Survey No. 97 of Pot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
32155

## AUCTION SALES

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust. Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 21, 23, 23A. Case No. 87: Chambar Lane near Byculla Railway Station.

Building St. No. 50-52, 54. Case No. 4: 5, Uderia Street.

MENESSE AND CO.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 25TH. INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS AT 72, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, of latest designed and specially made-to-order JACOBEAN FURNITURE including chairs, tables, dumb-waiters, side-boards bedstead, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, gown press, safes, typewriter, etc., etc.

Property of a European Gentleman and others.

GHANDI & CO.
Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies further, but cannot do so owing to want of means.

1. Printed forms of applications can be had on sending one anna postage or apply personally.

2. Applicants are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendations personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise.

Applications will be accepted till 8th June, 1929.

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## BLAZE AFTER STORM

### Disastrous Fire in Imperial City

### DELHI ENVELOPED IN CITY SMOKE

DELHI, May 24.

A disastrous fire broke out in Phoskimandi, Deputy Gunj, near the dar Bazaar, Delhi, last night, resulting in loss estimated at Rs. 100,000. The quiet of the city was disturbed suddenly at about 11 last night when a fierce duststorm swept over the city, and people sleeping on housetops were charmed at seeing a tiny glow on fire in the wake of the storm.

It was soon discovered that the scene of the fire was the dry fodder market in Deputy Ganj. Thed whole city was enveloped in vast clouds of oily smoke. A crowd of about fifty thousand collected at Baratonti very soon. The dry fodder caught fire with great rapidity, helped as the flames were by the strong wind, and soon the fire spread to neighbouring cottages, a number of which along with three big buildings, were reduced to ashes very quickly. About twelve families were rendered homeless.

The Police and members of the public rescued about thirty persons from the houses which had caught fire. In the course of the rescue work about five firemen were seen to fall down senseless on account of the oppressive heat. The Chief Commissioner, Sir John Thompson, and other local civil and police officials were soon on the spot. Every effort was made to bring the fire under control, but on account of the great height of the locality, water pressure was very low. The firefighters however contined their heroic ecorts till five in the morning when the fire was brought under control and a little later, it was put out. It is alleged that the fire was due to careless smoking.—A. P.

### HINDU LAW REFORM

#### PREPARATION OF TEXTS AND TREATISES

POONA, May 23.

At its concluding, session to-day the Hindu Law Reform Association, on the motion of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, recorded the opinion that the time had come for the Association to take up the work of carrying on research into Hindu Law as at present administered so as to bring it into accord with the requirements of modern Hindu Society in such manner as not to be in direct conflict with the true spirit of Hindu Law.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee with power to co-opt to prepare a constitution for the Association, with special reference to the aims and objects of the Association, with instructions that the constitution should be so framed as to provide for the appointment of a Committee of nine members, with power to co-opt, to recommend, initiate or examine proposals for reform of Hindu Law with the assistance of Pandits or persons well-versed in Hindu Dharmashastra and submit a report to the Association.

TREATISES AND TEXTS.

The Association also resolved that whereas it was necessary to have complete and authoritative editions of treatises and texts considered as authoritative by schools of Hindu Law in different provinces, the Central Association should arrange to get such editions prepared by the Mimansa Vidyalaya of Poona.

The conference accepted with regret the resignation of Sir M. Chaubal the retiring President of the Association who had rendered valuable services in promoting the aims of the Association. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar was appointed President in his place and Mr. Bhonde was appointed one of the Secretaries temporarily till a new constitution was evolved.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

As a sequel to the request of Mr. Aney, M.L.A., to the Conference for its opinion regarding the proposed amendment to section two of the Transfer of Property Act as emanated from the Select Committee of the Assembly to the effect that the word Hindu or Buddhist be deleted and the word Mahomedan be retained (which omission in the opinion of some meant a surrender on the part of Hindus or Buddhists, their right being covered by their personal laws or by rules not repugnant to their personal laws) the Conference appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, Messrs Kane, Abhyankar and Gharpare to report within two months its views to the Association which would be communicated to the Members of the Assembly as the considered view of the Association.—A. P.

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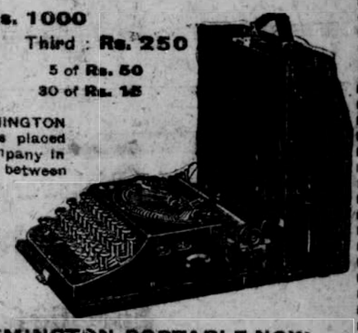
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## *KARNATAKA CONFERENCES AT BELGAUM*

—:o:—

### SOME IMPRESSIONS

(By K. GURURAJA RAO.)

Karnataka had the unique distinction of holding the Congress Sessions within four years of its birth as a Congress Province and Belgaum had the rare honour of paying the host. Belgaum displayed its public spirit once again by holding a series of conference during the course of this week.

I may say without fear of contradiction that the conferences were a thorough success both from the point of view of the numbers that attended and the spirit that actuated them. It is a matter of special gratification that quite a large contingent of delegates hailed from Mysore Karnataka, including some of the most distinguished and brilliant authors and writers.

By far the most important of the conferences was the unification conference that met under the presidentship of Sritman A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.L.C. and ex-Minister of Madras. The recognition by the Nehru Committee of Karnataka's claims for a separate province and the move of the Maharattas to hold their literary Parishad at Belgaum about the end of this month in spite of the united opposition of Karnataka, gave a fresh impetus to the spirit of the Kannadias who mustered strong to give fitting reply to the ill-advised-step of the Maharattas. Specially, young Karnataka was there in large numbers, resented the move of the Maharattast as an invasion of their rights and was bent on recording a spirited protest against the attitude of some of the local leaders of Belgaum, who were suspected to be responsible for inviting the Maharastra Literary Parishad.

The Mission school hall wherein many of the conferences were held was packed to the utmost. Young and old, men and women, who had travelled long distances realised the weakness and the handicaps of a dismembered Karnataka and were anxious to help the solution of the unification problem at the earliest opportutnity. The 1st day's proceedings went on smoothly. The next morning when the Subjects' Committee met, a definite cleavage was noticed between the younger generation and some of the local leaders of Belgaum such as Sriman Gangadhara Rao Deshpande and D. V. Belvi M.L.A and others as regards the protest to be entered into by the Conference against the Maharatta Parishad. After a protracted discussion, it was thought necessary that the Maharashtra Parishad should pass some resolutions in their conference admitting Belgaum to be a part and parcel of Karnataka, disclaiming all intentions of annexing Belgaum to the Mahrastra province and directing the local Maharattas to study Kanuada and conduct the public activities in that language only etc. Sriman Gangadhara Rao, Belvi and some of the local Maharashtra leaders who were present at the Subject Committee meeting undertook to get these resolutions passed in the Maharashtra Parishad.

But, when, in the conference, Sriman Gangadhara Rao rose to move these resolutions, some of the younger generation obstructed his speech. A delicate situation ensued which was, fortunately, handled very patiently and tactfully by the President. The propositions were dropped and I cannot but point out ine this connection that the enthusiasm of young Karnataka outran their discretion and the advice of the elders was brushed aside. I am of opinion that if the resolution as outlined above twere allowed to be passed by the Maharashtra Parishad the vexed problem of the choice of language in a bilingual district in the conduct of public activities would have been satisfactorily solved.

The important resolution passed by this conference related to the enrolment of 1 lakh of members in Karnataka demanding a separate province and the collection of funds.

HISTORIC RECORDS.

On the 12th the Historic Records' Exhibition was opened by Sriman Krishna Iyengar of Mysore who delivered an instructive and lucid address pointing out the glory and the achievements of the Kannadigas and the historical inaccuracies of the Maharattas in interpreting old records.

On the 12th noon, the Sahitya Parishad met under the presidentship of that great scholar Sriman M. Venkatesh Iyengar who in a thought ful and humorous address held the audience spellbound which was greater than on the previous day.

On the 13th, met the Journalists' Conference under the able guidance of Mr. Sayyed Abdulla Brelvi who in a short and reasoned address pointed out the woes of Indian journalism and exhorted the journalists to organise themselves on trade-union lines.

The Karnataka Poets' and Merchants' Conference met on the 14th and passed suitable resolutions.

DISAPPEARANCE OF COMMUNAL SPIRIT.

The first feature about these conferences was that there was life in all of them. Young Karnatak has stepped into the arena and would not take things lying down.

The second feature was the attendance of the participation by a large contingent of Lingayat and other Non-Brahmin delegates which I take it, is a sure indication of the gradual disappearance of the communal tspirit in the public life of Karnataka.

The third was the business-like way in which the proceedings were conducted in all the conferences. There were no speeches for the sake of speeches.

I have come back impressed with the zeal of young Karnataka in whom the spirit of revolt is up. Sriman Gangadhara Rao referred to this spirit as a very healthy and hopeful sign in a most thrilling and conciliatory speech he made on the 13th while proposing Mr. Brelvi to the chair. While appreciating young Karnataka's enthusiasm, I wish tot warn them that, unless they maintain a thorough discipline and obey a leader of their own choice, their zeal cannot be harnessed into, constructive channels of activity.

May God grant them that strength.—Jaya Karnataka.


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# CITY & SUBURBS

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## ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

All-India Congress Committee Meeting, Jinnah Hall, 3 p.m.

The Indian States' People's Conference, Opera House, 2 p.m.

### SUNDAY, May 26.

Public meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Pandit Motilal to preside.

### KANARA SARASWA[illegible] SOCIA[illegible].

There will be [illegible] in Kanarese by Haridas Kinnamand alias "Hanumant-Das" of Kanara to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the Kanarese loving people and the members of the community are cordially invited to attend. Special seats will be reserved for ladies and children.

### "G" WARD DISTR[illegible] CONGRESS COMMIT[illegible].

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Saturday), when Babu Rajendra Prasad and other All-India leaders will speak on "The Congress Constructive Programme." All are cordially invited to attend. Sjt. S. Satyamurty of Madras will hoist the Indian National Flag at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp.

### CITY MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 5. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 78. The total mortality this day last year was 63.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Wednesday, the 29th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

No mails from Italy and Belgium or India were received Ex s.s. "Maloja" which arrived here on Friday, the 24th instant.

### MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Fourth National Flag Salutation will take place on Sunday, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Velji Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Immediately after the Salutation, a public meeting will be held at 8-30 a.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. Visvanathan of Andhra, N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary of Hindustani Seva Dal, Venkata Krishnam Pillai of Tanjore and others will speak on "The Present Political Situation."

### SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Mulye will deliver his tenth lecture of the series arranged by the above mentioned school on the Modern Aspects of the Indian Music to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in Student's Brotherhood Hall, Girgaon, Bombay. All are cordially invited to attend. The lecture will be followed by a demonstration on a Sitar.

# STATES' PEOPLE CONFERENCE

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## Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's Arrival

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President-elect of the Indian States Subjects' Conference which commences its second session to-day (Saturday) arrived from Allahabad by the Jubbalpore Mail in Bombay on Friday morning.

An advance party had gone to Kalyan to meet him and accord hearty reception. On the way Mr. Chintamani was the recepient of splendid ovation at Ghatkoper and Matunga. At the Victoria Terminus thousands of State subjects ovated him as he motored to the Sardar Griha. He was profusely garlanded.

Among those who received him were Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Messrs. Amrutlal Seth Prof. Abhyankar and several other workers.

### "THERE ARE NO TWO INDIAS"

—:o:—

#### STATE SUBJECTS' REPLY TO BUTLER COMMITTEE

"Problems of Indian States" was the subject discussed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian States Subjects Conference at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Friday evening, Mr. D. G Dalvi presided.

Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, the principal speaker, describing the conditions prevailing in most States stated that there was nothing like responsible Government there.

AUTOCRACY AND DESPOTISM.

The Rulers were not responsible to their subjects and the latter had no voice in taxation, legislation or administration. There was no Parliamentary Government, nor was there rule by law. Excepting in three States, namely, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, the rule obtaining in most other Indian States could be described as absolute autocracy and despotism inasmuch as there was no security of personal property, no freedom of conscience, no liberty of speech and discussion, no association of the people in the Government, no control over finances and lastly no provision against arbitrary acts of officials.

"NO TWO INDIAS."

The speaker quoted examples in support of his contention and said that the hopes and aspirations of the State subjects were intimately bound with those of British Indian subjects. While the British Indian subjects were under the despotism of one power the State subjects had to submit to the despotism first of the Rulers and then of the British Government which exercised control over Princes in certain matters. "The fulfilment of our hopes and aspirations, therefore, entirely depends upon the fulfilment of the aspirations of the British Indian people", he concluded.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT NO GOOD.

Mr. Mani Shankar said that the State subjects fully accorded their support to the Nehru Committee's recommendations. The Butler Committee's report, he added, had not even the merit of satisfying the Princes.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said that he would examine the problem of State subjects from the point of view of Indian subjects themselves. For several years the speaker and men of his way of thinking were opposed to bringing problems of Indian State subjects within the pale of British Indian politics. But ever since Dominion Status was declared the goal of British India and especially after the appointment of the Butler Committee it was the British Government that had forced the problem of Indian States into the arena of British Indian politics.

CAN'T AFFORD TO NEGLECT THEM.

It was now the bounden duty of every Indian politician to take note of what was happening in the Indian States and help to solve the grievances of State subjects and bring them in line with British Indian subjects so far as progress was concerned. The Nehru Committee's recommendations had found the largest measure of support in British India and they had unambiguously declared Dominion Status as their goal. But an examination of the Butler Committee's report revealed that India shall not get Dominion Status without the agreement of Indian States and so far the Indian Princes had showed no desire for constitutional advance. In other words so long as the British continued to keep defensive forces in India for the protection of Princes no advance towards the goal of Self-Government was possible. The Butler Committee had therefore tried to check the aspirations of British Indian people and hence both the British Indian subjects and State subjects should carry on the struggle shoulder to shoulder.

AN APPEAL TO PRINCES.

But the speaker appealed to the Princes to accept the suggestion of a Round Table Conference put forward by the Nehru Committee and he was sure their differences could be adjusted. The Butler Committee he said had absolutely failed to suggest remedies in regard to the right of Indian States in the matter of collecting customs revenue, railway revenue, etc., which rights were now encroached by the British Government. Concluding, he said: "The Butler Committee has discovered that there are two Indias, but it is up to us to prove that India is but one integer."

# MR. SHAMDASANI'S FEARS!

—:o:—

## AFRAID TO STEP IN MR KHANDALAWALLA'S COURT

### ASK FOR TRANSFER OF HIS CASE

Mr. Dattatrya Shamdasani in applying for a transfer of his case from the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla for having exempted the attendance of Sir Hugh Cocke of Messrs A. Fergusson & Co., accountants and auditors, during the hearing of the case, urged that the learned Magistrate was a Shareholder of the Central Bank and that he found the Court always ready and willing to help the other side. Among other various grounds advanced by him the petitioner stated on oath as follows:

"I also wish to add that while I was standing on my legs and had not concluded my argument I stated to the Magistrate that I wished to make an application. The Magistrate told the Court's interpreter to call out the next case and the next case was called out. With due respect" the petitioner continued "I asked for permission to make my application. Thereon the Magistrate said: "You can make your application on the next day". I remonstrated but the learned Magistrate was evidently annoyed at my submission or persistence—and speaking from memory—the Court said: "If you do not leave the Court I shall ask a Police Officer to take you out" or words to that effect. Mr. Shamdasani argued that these words were tantamount to his being kicked out from a public place where the public has a right to be. He was therefore nervous and had not put his foot in Mr. Khandalawalla's Court.

MR. VELINKAR'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Velinkar in refuting the various grounds advanced by the petitioner said that he had by repeatedly talking and talking exhausted the Court's patience and saved public time by not bandying words with him. He further argued that the petitioner was not legally entitled to a transfer of the case.

His Worship reserved passing the final order.

# LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

## New York Prices Decline 9 Points

(From Our Correspondent)

New York, May 24.

Slight rain in West Texas and the Daily Forecast of a generally fair weather over the East belt induced the New York Market to open at a decline of 2 points. During the first two hours trading was narrow and scattered covering induced a rise of 9 points. These improvements were followed by long liquidation and prices closed at a net decline of 9 points.

There is now a general conservatism in trading. It will continue until something definite could be learned and coming from possibilities or until there was some indication of a real binch in the spot situation. Mean while we must expect the usual fluctuations and the weather market which are characterie of the growing season and which are already upon us.

Price fluctuation in July delivery:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 18.63 | —.02 |
| 18.67 plus | .02 |
| 18.72 plus | .07 |
| 18.63 | —.02 |
| 18.56 | —.09 |

Closed

Broach July-August is expected to open on Saturday at Rs. 333-0-0.

The Liverpool Market was closed on Friday.

JULY.

### NEW YORK.

New York, May 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.65 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.63 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.56 |
| Difference | —.09 |

### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool market closed.

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 24-13-0 Unchanged |
| Silver Forward | 24-13-0 Unchanged |

Tone of market:—steady.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 56-11-0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 56-9-0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 56-7-0 |

for **COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT & INFLUENZA.**

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And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

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3-21-E

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OF

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**Circular to Agents.**

As usual a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Chronicle", containing the complete results with names and Numbers of the Candidates for the School Leaving Examination will be published on the 31st inst. It will be sold at one anna per copy. A commission of 25 per cent will be allowed. Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager.

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*The Bombay Chronicle*

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1929.


## The Turn of the Wheel

—:o:—

The news that Amanullah, with Queen Souraiya and his brother Inayatullah, is arriving in Bombay en route to Europe, will be received throughout India with consternation perhaps greater than that caused by the announcement of his dramatic abdication. After the Great War the world has witnessed the disappearance of Kings and dynasties without regret. But Amanullah had shown what an ideal King, the true servant of his people, could be and no King of modern times won at once the respect and admiration of peoples of different countries in the manner in which Amanullah had done. But yesterday his tour through Europe was a triumphal march which will be recorded in history. To-day he goes to Europe a disappointed man whose greatness a misguided and ungrateful people are unable to appreciate. The contrast is too poignant for words. Of his present misfortune he is himself, in some measure, the architect. For if he had only hastened slowly in his reforming zeal or kept the army in his complete control by paying greater attention to its finances than he did, both he and Afghanistan would have been saved their present travails. But the past cannot be recalled. His departure from India to Europe signifies a tragedy that is not merely personal. It is a tragedy of Afghanistan in particular and of the East generally. Afghanistan, without Amanullah, will soon lapse into old ways, losing the greatness and, much more than greatness, the power to stimulate other countries to be great, which Amanullah had won for it. It is a tragedy of the East because to it Afghanistan without Amanullah will mean the substitution of valuable inspiration to progress and enlightenment by a deadweight in its onward march. But though defeated Amanullah will continue to remain in history a heroic figure belonging to that noble band of patriots and leaders who serve their contemporaries more by their failures than by their successes. He may cease to be King of Afghanistan and Afghanistan may for some years continue to remain a prey to internal dissensions. But the forces which Amanullah was instrumental in unchaining are mightier than those which seem to hold sway in that unhappy country to-day and they will soon assert themselves. Not many months ago India welcomed Amanullah as a great and good King. To-day she, while sympathizing with him in his misfortune, acclaims him as one whose services to the cause of Freedom and Progress generations yet unborn will remember with grateful admiration.

## Hindu Law Reform

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The first All-India Hindu Law Reform Conference, held at Poona under the auspices of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association, is a highly significant event. It is but one aspect of the wide reform movement that is pervading the whole Hindu society of to-day and even a slight success in Law Reform is bound to react in a very wholesome manner on the general reform movement. The All-India Association was formed but three years ago, though a few provincial law reform committees had existed for about as many years before. The two-fold aim of the Association is, as its very name suggests, to promote authoritative research in Hindu law through the study of original works and to suggest necessary reforms in the present administration of Hindu Law. It may be that so far the Association has stressed research work more than reform and it is a fact, however curious, that the Bengal Branch of the Association has deliberately dropped the word "reform" from its designation. But from this one need not jump to the conclusion that there are mountains in the path of reform.

Research must necessarily precede reform and, if one Branch distrusts or pretends to distrust even the word "reform", another Branch or its individual members forge ahead towards reform and urge specific cut-and-dried legislative measures of reform. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, though he claimed research to be the main object of the Association, added that research itself was a double-edged weapon, with a constructive as well as a destructive edge, and that "they should be paying a poor compliment to the intelligence of honest researchers if they did not attract the public mind to its possibilities of acceptable reform as well as honest revival in Hindu Law." With characteristic tact Mr. Kelkar reassured Pandits and Shastris and all those whose orthodoxy fights shy of reform that research without an eye to future reform was barren and futile. And a reformer would not mind very much if a reform is introduced in the name of "revival".

Superficial critics may think that the speeches of Mr. Kelkar and the President, Mr. Justice Madgavkar, are so over-cautious and even apologetic about any reform that they only reflect the deep-seated prejudice in Hindu society against any change in law or usage. But if carefully read, the speeches will be found to reflect the belief, not only of the speakers, but of the Hindu public in general, that Hindu Law, as at present interpreted and administered, is extremely defective and that it needs to be reformed radically and speedily, though cautiously, through legislative enactments and other possible means. The very fact that a number of Shastris and Pandits are very zealously co-operating with well-known reformers under the auspices of the Association and the number of new Bills that are now being considered by the Association show, in the words of the President, that "the flowing tide is with us." "We recognise", said the President, "that the Hindus are no longer the isolated community they were in those ancient times and that now even Hindu society is not static but dynamic..... If we find our laws crystallizing and favouring those institutions which have decayed and which prevent progress, we conceive it our duty to strive to alter them in the right direction. As to the rate of progress, opinions may reasonably differ; as to the direction, there need be no serious difference of opinion." As a matter of fact, among all thinking Hindus there is little difference of opinion either about the need for reform or its direction. In this connection the message sent to the Conference by no less a person than the Shankaracharya of Karveer Peeth, Dr. Kurtakoti, deserves to be deeply pondered over by all Hindus. Dr. Kurtakoti said: "Our forefathers directed their actions in such a way as to render them fully capable of adaptation to the changing conditions and to stand the modern tests of progress. To circumscribe their actions or to expose them to misrepresentation as has been done in the past would be suicidal to the progress of our culture.....It is the duty of the people to bring out necessary changes in their laws and customs, while retaining the principles intact to suit the changing times and circumstances." That is also the view held by a large and growing section of Hindus of the present day. Their ways of life and usages are fast progressing and the prevalent spirit of reform cannot fail to affect Hindu law in the near future.

## Afraid of the People's Voice

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Like his Tory chief, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Irwin's mind remains conveniently in a state of flux on a most vital constitutional question. He has made up his mind that the Legislative Assembly shall not be dissolved about the end of September, as should have been the case, he says, "in the ordinary course of events." So he takes the extraordinary course of not allowing the elections for that body to be "held in time to permit a new Legislative Assembly to meet in January, 1930", but in a spacious and nebulous statement explaining the reasons which actuate him in prolonging the life of the present Assembly he announces in true Baldwinesque manner, "I have thought it better to come to no final decision at present on the actual period of extension." The reasons he gives for not dissolving the present Assembly at the end of September are a tribute to the strength and intensity of the Boycott Movement and an eloquent indication of the anxiety of the bureaucracy that the Jo-hukmies in the Assembly on whose support they depend for obstructing the national demand for genuine Swaraj should be enabled to stick to their seats. The Viceroy says there are "evident disadvantages" in holding the elections on the eve of the publication of the Statutory Commission's report. There are—from the point of view of those who would deny India freedom. From the people's point of view there is every advantage in having the elections at the normal time. The Viceroy's arbitrary action shows how greatly officialdom fears the forces of nationalism.

## Import of Foreign Talent

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Not only is poor, helpless India expected by her foreign masters to acquiesce uncomplainingly in the ominous increase of imports of foreign goods, she must suffer from an invasion of foreign talent in the various Commissions and Committees foisted upon her. The personnel of the Whitley Commission which will "inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India" is not unsatisfactory in regard to the choice of the Indians nominated upon it, but it passes one's comprehension why on a body whose members should have had already an intimate acquaintance with the grievances of Indian labour, if their deliberations are to lead to fruitful and constructive conclusions, there should be such a generous dumping of foreign talent. Are Indians presumed to be even incapable of appraising the condition of work and wages in which Indian labour toils and suggesting remedies for its amelioration, without the assistance of foreigners? There are five of these foreigners, one of them being an employer of labour in this country, and one, a woman, an Inspector from the British Board of Trade. We presume the inclusion of this lady is a concession to the demand of British women, expressed at a women's organisation in Britain when the Statutory Commission was appointed that they too were anxious to do their bit for poor India. It would certainly have been a more satisfactory proceeding to appoint an Indian lady interested in labour problems to the Commission. It is not the case now that public-spirited Indian women are not available.

## THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

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### CLAIMS OF THE PEOPLE OF STATES IGNORED

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

As regards the securing of good government the people in the States have been urging that not only should there be the absence of misrule but that good government ought to be guaranteed to them throughout the States. In view of the changed conditions and the present-day advance of civilisation good government in the modern sense connotes not only the enjoyment of all the elementary rights of citizenship and civil liberty but also responsible government. We are glad to find the Butler Committee are prepared to recognise partly the justice of this demand. The Committee observe that if the subjects of the Indian States carry on agitation and there is a wide-spread popular demand for a change and they try to eliminate a ruler and substitute another form of Government, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignities of the Prince but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince. We are extremely thankful to this Committee for this clear expression. It proves first that the agitation for popular demands such as for constitutional government or for securing the ordinary civic rights to the people is perfectly legitimate; secondly that if such demands have no desire to eliminate the ruler or to substitute another form of government, the Paramount Power is bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand.

**WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.**

If the Committee had heard the Indian States' people they would have been convinced that no popular demand has been till now made which aims at the elimination of the ruler or at bringing about a change of government. Inspite of so much discontent in the Indian States the attachment of the people of the States to their rulers is proverbial and traditional. We have not heard a single demand till now which has asked for the removal of the ruler or his elimination or the substitution in his place of any one else. Responsible Government under the aegis of their respective rulers has been the political ideal of the Indian States' people. We would venture to ask the Committee if they have come across any instance of any popular demand asking for the elimination of the ruler or for a change of Government. No occasion has yet arisen of this character. Popular demands have been made during these last ten years for political rights within the limits laid down by the Committee. But the Paramount Power has not suggested any measures to satisfy such demands on any occasion. We put it to the Committee if this means that the popular demand should be coupled with the demand for the elimination of the ruler so as to draw the attention of the Paramount Power. If this is the implication conveyed by the Committee we would commend this to all those who are agitating for political rights in the States. The agitation for political rights is now regarded just and legitimate. It should also demand openly the removal of the ruler or a change of government. Of course the people should not take any steps themselves to eliminate the ruler or to bring about the change. When such a situation arises there is every likelihood according to the veiled suggestions of the Committee that the Paramount Power would see its

(Continued on page 14.)

## *THROUGH BRITISH EYES.*

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### HYMEN IN HOLLYWOOD.

A recent number of the London "Truth", published, alongside with a paragraph entitled "The Child Wives of India", containing "damning" statistics of child and widow marriages in India, also another editorial paragraph under the caption of "Hymen in Hollywood". The paragraph on "Child Wives in India" is in the shape of an impertinent piece of advice to Indians and puts forth a defence for Miss Mayo who "was covered with abuse for her revelations about child marriage", and adds that "this one social evil of child wives" (the statistics on which "have been kindly supplied to us by the India Office") will not give the cause "even to the firebrands of the bazaars, who will have the effrontery to blame 'the Satanic British'."

**EXCHANGE OF HUSBANDS.**

Now comes the other piece of advice delivered by the Editor of the London "Truth" to American wives and one need hardly make any comments after a casual glance at the whole paragraph. Here is what he says:—

"Pola Negri is edifying the readers of one of my Sunday contemporaries with an enumeration of the men whom she has loved and lost. She and her fellow-screen artist, Betty Compson, have been in the limelight during the last week because their matrimonial careers are temporarily ending. 'Pola wants a divorce because her Prince went on a journey without her, while Betty is asking for one because her husband was fond of staying at home. Has it not occurred to them that they might change husbands? This should be easy to arrange, since, in Pola Negri's phrase, the wives and husbands are still friends'."

**ANOTHER PICTURE.**

The above sample of the sanctity of marriage in America may have

(Continued on page 14.)

## *Notes of the Day*

**The Empire's Destiny.**

Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Leeds declared that the general election in Britain was "enormously important" because for the first time an appeal was made "to a complete democracy". The British Premier declared that "the destiny not merely of Britain but of the Empire depended upon its decision, hence a strong government was required". The suggestion, of course, is that only the Tories can provide this strong, resolute government and the "complete democracy" will be extremely unwise if it decides to knock them down from their present pedestal of a parliamentary majority. But so weak and vacillating has been the record of the Baldwin Government in the conduct of foreign policy and so unsatisfactory has been its achievement in socially ameliorative legislation that the dragging in of the Empire's destinies is hardly likely to win votes for Mr. Baldwin and his followers.

**Attractive Programme.**

There is a conspiracy amongst the Tories, the Liberals and the Right Wing Labourites to keep the Indian issue out of the election and as regards the question of Empire development the general tendency amongst the leaders of each group is to talk vaguely about settlement of the "vast areas" in the Dominions and about assisted emigration from Britain. The electoral issue in Britain will be mainly fought on the question of unemployment and on matters of domestic policy like the radical revision of the Tory Government's legislation against Trade Unionism and the promise of social amenities through legislative remedies. In connection the astute appeal to them made in the electoral programme of the Labour Party is sure to attract the ordinary voter most. To the women voters, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's promise at the Labour Women's Conference that if returned to office he will usher in a programme of one million houses and that he will make a provision of natal and pre-natal services, so that the lives of mothers and babies may be saved, is sure to make an irrisistible appeal.

**Khaddar in Mysore.**

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has addressed a letter to every Indian State appealing to the State authorities to consider seriously the claims and possibilities of Khaddar as a supplementary home industry. Recognising that example is better than present the Committee commends to the States a successful experiment carried on by the Mysore Government in a few selected villages. The Mysore Government did not press or compel any villagers to spin but only gave them an opportunity to earn about an anna a day by spinning in spare time and also gave them some necessary initial facilities.

**Successful Experiment.**

It was certainly a "miserably" low wage as some critics of khaddar would say, but to those who otherwise earned nothing it was not quite miserable. At the centre Badruval, where, the Industries Department of the Mysore Government started the experiment, we learn that at the outset, in November 1927 only 62 men availed themselves of the opportunities, but that by May the number had steadily [illegible] end of May 1928 it amounted up to 1,000. It is no wonder that the Mysore authorities have decided to extend their operations to many other areas. We trust the example of Mysore will be promptly emulated by many other States.

**A Gentle Riddance.**

It appears from a confidential Government circular, published by "Liberty", that the Government of India have urged all Provincial Governments to have nothing to do with the industrial exhibitions organised by the Congress. The reason for this sudden gesture of hostility is somewhat vaguely stated to be the declaration of policy recently made by the Congress. Evidently the Government of India do not like the programme of boycott of foreign cloth and selected British goods. It is only a truly Indian Government that would sympathise with such a programme. The Congress has never been solicitous of official support. Government's confidential circular only shows once again that they care more for Manchester than for India.

**A Thought For The Day.**

Those who are to begin the regeneration of the world must face loneliness, opposition, poverty, obloquy. They must be able to live by truth and love, with a rational unconquerable hope; they must be honest and wise, fearless and guided by a consistent purpose. A body of men and women so inspired will conquer—first the difficulties and perplexities of their individual lives, then in time, though perhaps only in a long time, the outer world. Wisdom and hope are what the world needs; and though it fights against them, it gives its respect to them in the end.

—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

## NO QUARTER TO "REBELS" WITHIN CONGRESS CAMP

ing odds and wishes him all success in his Parliamentary campaign."

The resolntiion was carried with acclamation.

The General Secretary of the Congress then presented to the Committee several reports and bulletins published by him.

IN THE NAME OF DISCIPLINE.

Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, Secretary of the Congress then moved thte following resolutions recommended by the Working Committee for adoption by the A. I. C. C:—

1. The A.I.C.C. shall have the power to take disciplinary action against

i) Any Committee of the Congress which deliberately acts against the declared policy of the Congress.

(ii) Any office-bearer of a Congress Committee who deliberately acts against the declared policy of the Congress.

(iii) Any member of a Congress Committee who is shown to the satisfaction of the A. I. C. C. or its Working Committee to have been responsible for the embezzlement or gross mismanagement of public funds, or to have broken a pledge given to the A. I. C. C. or any Committee appointed by it.

In the case of a Committee of a Congress the disciplinary action may be the supersession of such Committees and fresh elections. In the case of an office-bearer the disciplinary action may be his retirement from office and the fixation of a period during which he cannot seek election for an office in a Commitee of the Congress.

In the case of a member of a Congress Committee found to have offended in the manner mentioned above the disciplinary action may be a disqualification for a stated period from standing for election for any office in a Congress Committee or as a delegate to the sessions of the National Congress or the Provincial Conference.

Provided that no such disciplinary action may be taken without an opportunity being given to the Committee or individual concerned to state its or his case and answer such charges as are made before the A.I.C.C. or its Working Committee.

Provided further that when the A. I. C. C. is not sitting the Working Committee may take cognisance of all urgent cases requiring disciplinary action and shall act on behalf of the A.I.C.C. In all such cases the decision of the Working Committee must be placed before the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

In placing the resolutions before the House, Pandit Jawaharlal in a brief speech explained why the Working Committee recommended such a measure. He stressed on the need of strict discipline without which they could not carry out their programme with the efficiency and thoroughness that were necessary. He hoped that there would be no opposition to such a proposal.

Discussion on the first resolution showed that opinion was divided on the matter. One school of thought wanted that the scope of the proposed desciplinary action should be extended so as to include the members of the Congress Parties in the Provincial and Central Legislatures. Another view expressed that the powers asked for by the resolution was inherently vested in the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee and, therefore, it was unnecessary to bring forward such a resolution at this stage. There was yet another school of thought which considered that the consideration of the resolution at this juncture was premature in view of the reported resolution on "provincial autonomy" to Provinces which was expected to come up before the House this session.

Mr. T. Viswnatham (Andhra) represented the first view and he had support from some members of his province

Mr. Basheer Ahmed (Madras) thought that the content of the resolution might be deferred for the present and in the meantime refer it back to the Working Committee of some other Committee to prepare definite rules and regulations in this regard.

NO DUE NOTICE.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, on the other hand, objected to the resolution being brought before the House. He said that the members had no previour knowledge of the resolution and in the absence of adequate notice they would not be in a position consider the question. He, therefore, moved that the resolution be referred to the Provincial Congress Committees for opiniono.

Mr. Harisarvotham Rao (Andhra) was of the opinion that the powers embodied in the resolution being inherent in the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee, there was no necessity for such a proposition at this stage.

The only member from Bengal to attend this session of the A.I.C.C. seconded the amendment moved by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar.

Mr. Kaleshwar Rao (Andhra) who supported the original proposition declared that the proposal had not come a day too soon. He was glad that the Working Committee had now taken courage to bring forward definite proposition so as to enforce descipline in tthe Congress ranks.

DR. PATTABHI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya then moved that the following words be added to section (6) of the resolution after the word "Committee":—

....."in accordance with the rules and regulations that the Working Committee may make in this behalf."

This amendment was accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal.

TAMIL ORATION IN BOMBAY.

Several others members then spoke on the resolution. One member from Tamil Nadu began addressing the Chair in his own native tongue which evoked a peel of laughter from all quarters. He said that he did not know English and hta he should be permitted to address the House in Tamil. In a Tamil speech he supported the view taken by Mr. Basheer Ahmed and Mr. Kandswamy Chetty. But to the whole House excepting the Madras section of it what this member spoke was perfect Greek. Another member wanted to repeat the same experiment, but he was smartly caught by the Congress Secretary.

Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out that according to the Constitution of the Congress members could speak either in Hindi or in English only. The member did not make any further attempt to speak.

WHY THE RESOLUTION WAS IMPERATIVE.

After Pandit Jawaharlal had replied to the debate, Pandit Motilal rose to put the resolution for the vote of the House. In doing so he referred to the various amendments and views expressed on the resolution and made out a clear case as to why a resolution of th, kind before them was necessary. He said that the proposal before the House had nothing to do with the reported resolution of grant of "provincial autonomy" to Congress Parties in the Provinces. Nor had it anything to do with the conduct of members of the Congress Council Parties, who were ruled by the rules and regulations of the party. He, however, agreed that the powers sought for by the resolution were already inherent in the Working Committee and the A.IC.C. But the lack of any definite rules to judge what constituted transgression of the accepted policy of the Congress and its resolutions, much difficulty had been experienced in the past. It was, therefore, now considered desirable that they should lay it down in plain terms and the resolution before them sought to do only that much.

The amendments were then put to vote and declared lost. The original proposition with the addition of the words suggested by Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal was then put and was carried by an overwhelming majority.

DEFAULTING CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru then moved the following resolution:—

paying its annual contribution under Article IX of the Constitution to the A. I. C. C. within the date fixed by the latter, the A. I. C. C. members representing the defaulting province shall be debarred from participating in meetings of the Committee."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, he said that the disciplinary action had become necessary owing to repeated defaults on the part of several Congress Committees. It was only an ordinary way of dealing with such cases of default. Even in Labour Unions members could vote only if they had paid their subscription for the year. He was sure the resolution would impose no hardship on any Congress Committee.

"A MATTER OF DECENCY!"

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao opposed the resolution on the ground that it appeared neither decent nor reasonable. The principle embodied in it was fundamentally wrong.

Mr. T. Vishvanatham suggested a compromise. He moved an amendment that the words "Shall be debarred" in the resolution be substituted by the words "May be debarred". That would, he said, take away the sting of rigorous discipline to the Working Committee to deal with the defaulting Committees as it thought fit.

"RUSSIAN DESPOTISM."

One member from Madras saw in the resolution what he called Russian despotism. He argued that the resolution if it were carried would impose a penalty on the members of the A. I. C. C. and not on the defaulting P. C. C.

Mr. Vishvanatham's amendment was accepted by the mover and the amended resolution was carried by 41 to 29 votes.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the following resolution:—

"The A. I. C. C. authorises the Working Committee to consider the question of re-allotment of states which are now attached to the Ajmere Congress Committee."

The resolution was carried.

CONGRESS BUDGET.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that a budget be prepared by the Working Committee of the expenditure and income of the All-India Congress Committee for the latter's approval, each year."

the suitable month when the budget should be prepared and submitted to the A. I. C. C. As there was unanimity among the members on the main point, namely, that the budget should be approved of by the A. I. C. C. the resolution was carried without any mention of the month.

EDUCATING THE MASSES.

The following resolution was also moved by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:—

"Resolved that a Congress Manual be prepared and published, embodying authoritative chapters on the various political, administrative and cultural problems comprised by the Swaraj movement, and that the All-India Congress Committee do incur the necessary expenditure therefor and that the work be entrusted to a Committee composed of the following gentlemen."

In his speech on the resolution, Dr. Pattabhi stressed the point that the need of Congress literature was very pressing since the masses living in far-off villages did not know what exactly where their grievances. He suggested a number of subjects with regard to which the Congress had to educate the masses.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, supporting the resolution, observed that it was one of the most practical proposal that was before them.

Whatever money was necessary for it, he was sure that it would be found. What they wanted was not so much the money, but the workers who would devote themselves to this most essential work. It was very necessary, he added, that the public should be properly educated on various problems touching their welfare.

The resolution was unanimously carried with the only modification that the work instead of being entrusted to a special sub-committee was entrusted to the Working Committee.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY.

The Committee then adjourned to 3 p.m. on Saturday. There will be one more meeting of the Working Committee this morning when the remaining items on the agenda will be discussed. The Tamil Nadu proposal is expected to come for discussion to-day in the open session of the A. I. C. C.

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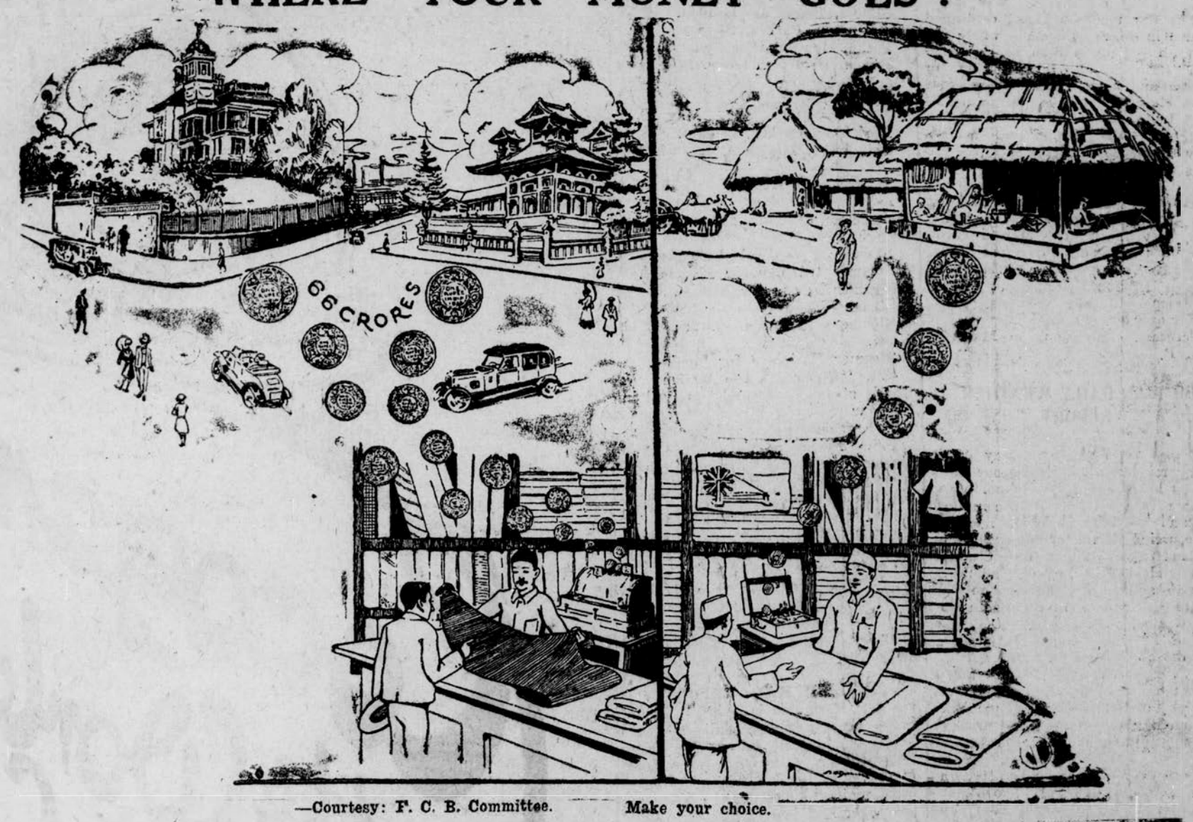
## WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES ?




—Courtesy: F. C. B. Committee. Make your choice.

## FILM STARS BURNT TO DEATH

### Disastrous Fire in Bombay Cinema Stores

—:o:—

### GRUESOME SCENE AT LAMINGTON ROAD

Two Cinema dancers Mrs. Zorabai and Mrs. Mustaribai and one Cinema actor met with their death in a very tragic manner on Thursday in a disastrous fire which broke out in the first floor of a building at Lamington Road and used as a store room and office of a Cinema film proprietor.

NEW ARRIVALS.

The circumstances under which these young aspirants to Cinema fame lost their lives become more tragic and sad when one learns that they had just come to Bombay in the hope of getting employment It appears that Zorabai and Mustaribai and Bundekhan Nanekhan and Likhayat Hussein their husbands respectively arrived in a party in Bombay and were putting up at Dadar with a film actress employed in the Sharda Film Company.

LAMINGTON ROAD FIRE.

Mr. E. D. Kapadia, a film proprietor having his store room and office on the first floor of Sitaram Building opposite the Imperial Cinema Lamington Road came to know the party and they occasionally used to visit the place which was the scene of the fire. On Thursday night it appeared the party visited the office of Mr. Kapadia who after giving them a Cinema pass requested the party to return to him on their way back as he had some films to be carried to Dadar.

BURNT TO DEATH.

The ill-fated couples not knowing that their end was to come so soon spent a happy time in a theatre and returned to the office of Mr. Kapadia at about 12-30 a.m. As they felt hungry they ordered some food and were partaking the meals in the room used both as store room for films and office room. Suddenly some films ignited and soon all the four persons were enveloped in fearful flames. The victims gave loud shrieks but they were trapped in flames which leapt from all directions. Zorabai and Likhayat Hussein made a frantic effort and rushed out of the fire, but the other two namely Mustaribai and Bundekhan Nanewahan who were left behind were burnt to death.

FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

An alarm was raised and the police as well as the fire brigades arrived on the scene. The fire was brought under control after about an hour. When the firemen entered the store room they were confronted with the ghastly spectacle of two bodies burnt to cinders beyond all recognition.

Zorabai and Likhayat Hussein were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where the former succumbed to the extensive burns she had received while rushing out from the flames. Likhayat Hussein is in a serious condition in the hospital.

The damage to the building and the Cinema films proprietor is estimated at over Rs. 25,000, and the property belonging to Mr. Kapadia it is said is not even insured.

The fire thus claimed a toll of three persons namely, Zorabai and her husband Bundekhan and Mustaribai.

The inquest has been adjourned.

## WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION

—:o:—

### A TOUGH FIGHT OVER TAMIL NADU PROPOSALS

It has now transpired that at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee that was held on Friday morning at Mahatma Gandhi's residence there was a tough fight among the tmembers over the Tamil Naidu proposals. No agreement could be arrived at on the issue although it was discussed for more than three hours. The announcement of the Viceroy regarding the extension of the life of the present Assembly has now entirely changed the issue.

MR. IYENGAR PREPARED TO "RETREAT."

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, it is stated, on learning about the Viceregal announcement went to the length of showing his willingness to withdraw the Tamil Nadu proposals in view of the changed circumstances.

The other members of the Working Committee, however, would not agree to such an eleventh-hour with-

eussed by the Committee for such a length of time. The Committee broke up without coming to any decision on the subject. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar told the Press representative that an agreement had become impossible in the Committee.

AJMERE DISPUTE.

The Working Committee finally disposed of the Ajmere dispute by appointing an Appeal Committee consisting of the President, the General Secretary, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari with authority to decide the dispute when it comes before them in appeal against the sub-committee already appointed to investigate into the matter.

The Working Committee confirmed the action of the President in appointing Rev. Ottama to represent the Congress at the state funeral of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The Committee meets this morning when it is likely that the question regarding the extension of the life of the present Assembly will be discussed. It is not improbable that the Committee will table a resolution at the meeting of the A.I.C.C recording its emphatic disapproval of the Viceregal announcement.

## MR. ABHYANKAR UNABLE TO ATTEND

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 24.

Mr. M V Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, and member of the All-India Congress Committee has been down with a kind of rheumatic pain for the last four days, being unable to move, and consequently he will not be able to go to Bombay to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee there.—A. P.

## MORE MEMBERS FROM MADRAS

BOMBAY, May 24.

Arrivals to-day for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee include Messrs. Nageswara Rao, A. Kaleswara Rao and G. K. Punniah Sastry. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu is expected to-morrow.—Free Press.

## MADRAS "REBELS" SPEEDY RETREAT?

### EFFECT OF VICEREGAL PRONOUNCEMENT

BOMBAY, May 24.

The pronouncement of the Governor General regarding his intention to extend the lifetime of the Assembly it is expected, will largely affect the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee on the question of freedom of action claimed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Leaders of Tamil Nadu it is said, are quite willing and are even desirous that in view of the possibility of the extension of the lifetime of the local legislatures also, whatever merits of their proposal controversy should not be continued at this juncture.

MADRAS MINISTERS DON'T WANT ELECTION.

In the event of an extension, there would be no elections till next year in which case the Lahore Congress will have an opportunity of reviewing the whole of its council programme. In this connection enquiries elicit that as far as the Ministers of the Madras Government are concerned they are not over-anxious for general elections now. In explanation, it is stated that the Ministers in Madras do not belong to any organised party and that no definite understanding has been reached between the Ministerialists and the Justice Party only strong party in addition to the Congress Party and that it would suit the Ministerialists that existing conditions should continue. It is regarded by Madras Congressmen now in Bombay as fairly certain that an extention of the lifetime of the Madras Council would follow as a matter of course.

PURGE CONGRESS OF DEMORALISATION.

The question, however is whether the All-India Congress Committee would be allowed to conclude its labours without its pronouncing its verdict on Tamil Nadu proposals even if the Tamil Nadu leaders do not moot the question. If the Tamil Nadu leaders do not moot the question, it is regarded as unlikely that the Working Committee will raise a discussion. But individual Congressmen who have strong views against the proposal may not be willing to postpone the verdict of the Committee on the Tamil Nadu proposals. There is very strong feeling in Andhra and United Provinces circles that the very formulation of the Tamil Nadu proposals is indicative of the extent of demoralisation that has set in Congress ranks and that there must be a counter move on the part of those who have strong views to the contrary to purge the Congress of these demoralising influences.

NO-CHANGERS GETTING RESTIVE.

In this connection it is pointed out that No-Changers have always held that entry into Legislatures is not possible without participation in all its activities including acceptance of office and that the balance of advantage to the nation really lies on the boycott of the Councils by Congressmen. It is also pointed out that No-changers in spite of their strong views have allowed the Council section to go to the electorates on what they knew to be an unworkable programme and also remained spectators while that party went on changing its programmes from time to time out of deference to Mahatmaji who desired that No-Changers as non-believers in Council work must not interfere with Council activities.

CO-OPERATE OR NON-CO-OPERATE.

Now it is urged that No-Changers and those of their way of thinking cannot allow the Congress of which they are also members to be dragged lower and lower and that either the No-Changers must retire from Congress and organise a Non-Co-operation League or fight within Congress for the return by Congress at its Lahore sessions to a programme of complete boycott of Councils by the Congressmen. It is understood that representations have already been made by the leading No-Changers to leaders of Congress now in power that at Lahore the Congress must either be handed to a frankly co-operating party composed of leaders of the way of thinking of Tamil Nadu and constitutionalists like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others or the Congress must be taken back to the stand that it took at the special session of the Calcutta Congress in 1920, namely boycott of elections.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS AND VICEROY'S DECISION

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 24.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee will place before the All-India Congress Committee the resolution condemning the Viceregal announcement extending the lifetime of the Assembly as unconstitutional and a deprivation of the right of the electorate to give its verdict on issues raided by the constitution and the activities of the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

## GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

### MR. AJARAMAR S. DOSHI TENDERS APOLOGY

Mr. Ajaramar Sankalchand Doshi had sometimes back issued anoymous handbills against the Ghatkopar Congress Committee. Now he has tendered an unconditional written apology to Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah the president and other office bearers of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee and has undertaken not to issue such handbills in future.

The Pydhownie Police had filed a prosecution against Mr. Ajaramar S. Doshi for stabbing Sr. Hiralal H. Doctor but as Mr. Doshi tendered written apology to Mr. Doctor and paid Rs. 101/- as compensation to Mr. Doctor and also Rs. 101 to charity the case was compounded by the approval of the the Magistrate Mr. Doshi has also withdrawn the case against Messrs. Hiralal R. Doctor, Motilal Moeljee and C. P. Shah.

# Money Market

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

B C Rate T T 1|5 27|32.

B C Rate D D 1|5 7|8.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 May.

London Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.

London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 1|4 May.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks Sellin T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 164 3-4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York/London | 4.84 7/8 | 23rd inst. |
| Shanghai/London | 2/6 3/8 | 24th inst. |
| Japan/London | 1/10 1/16 | 23rd inst. |
| London/Paris | 124.10 | 23rd inst.t |
| London/Belgium | 34.92 | 23rd inst |
| London/Switzerland | 25.19. | 23rd inst. |

London/Italy 92.70 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4.4.11 3/8 22nd inst. £4.4.11 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver London ready 25 1/16, 22nd inst 24 13/16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 25 1/16 22nd inst. 24 13/16 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 1/8 22nd inst. 54 1/8 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 11/32 per cent. 22nd inst.; 5 3/8 per cent. 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7/16 per cent. 22nd inst.; 5 1/2 per cent. 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 71-5-0.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/13.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/12/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-3-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-12-0.

Tone of Market:—Easier

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. | £19-3/8 |
| Hongkong and Shangeai Bank (London Register) | £132-1/2 |
| National Bank | £60-1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £87-3/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £76-1/2 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | £103-1/2 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. | £52-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £57-5/8 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £67.3/8 |
| Consols | £53-7/8 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £100-3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £91.3/4 |

# JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

## HIGHER TREND OF REGISTRATION

The supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" issued on the 16th inst. states that during the month under report, 71 companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,60 lakhs to which Bengal contributed Rs. 70 lakhs, or 44 per cent of the total. In the corresponding month of the preceding year, i.e., in March, 1928, 55 companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,65 lakhs. The largest flotation was the Okha Cement, Co., Baroda with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. During the twelve months April 1928 to March 1929, the number of companies registered was 732 with an authorised capital of Rs. 27 crores, as against 595 companies with Rs. 16 crores in the preceding year. The following statement shows the trend of registration in recent years:—

| Year. | Companies registered | Index Number (pre-war yr.=100) | Aggregate authorised capital. Amount Rs. | Index Number (pre-war yr.=100) | Average authorised capital per company Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913-14 (pre-war) | 356 | 100 | 66,91,58,000 | 100 | 18,79,500 |
| 1922-23 | 496 | 139 | 34,41,77,000 | 51 | 6,94,000 |
| 1923-24 | 490 | 124 | 26,49,78,000 | 40 | 6,18,000 |
| 1924-25 | 416 | 115 | 21,23,25,000 | 31 | 5,09,000 |
| 1925-26 | 472 | 133 | 30,06,08,000 | 45 | 6,37,000 |
| 1926-27 | 625 | 149 | 19,39,09,000 | 29 | 3,67,000 |
| 1927-28 | 595 | 167 | 15,52,37,000 | 24 | 2,66,000 |
| 1928-29 | 732 | 206 | 27,26,62,000 | 41 | 3,72,000 |

Table No. 1 shows the various classes of companies that were registered during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. In the year 1928-29, the number of companies registered increased by about 23 per cent while the authorised capital increased by 72 per cent. as compared with 1927-28. The increases in the authorised capital were noticeable under the following heads:—Trading and Manufacturing (others) (+Rs. 253 lakhs), Mining and Quarrying (others) (+ Rs. 2,13 lakhs), Estate, Land and Building (+Rs. 146 lakhs), Investment and Trust (+ Rs. 140 lakhs), Banking (+129 lakhs), Clay, Stone, Cement, etc., (+ 121 lakhs) and Motor Traction, Dealing and Manufacturing (+ Rs. 105 lakhs).

There were, on the other hand, decreases under Jute Mills (—Rs. 141 lakhs), Transit and Transport (Navigation) (—Rs. 63 lakhs) and Tea Companies (—Rs. 53 lakhs).

Twenty-four companies, limited by shares, with authorised capital of Rs. 54 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved during the month of March, 1929, and 212 companies with authorised capital of Rs. 15 crores during the year 1928-29.

Two companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 101 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st March, 1929 were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,79 lakhs in the authorised capital of existing joint stock companies limited by shares in India in the month of March, 1929, and a net decrease of Rs. 417 lakhs during the 12 months, April, 1928 to March, 1929.

## LONDON METALS.

London, May 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, Braziers | £98 |
| Yellow Metal | £76 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | £24 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge | £13-1/2 |
| Tin, English Ingots | £197-1/2 |

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers May/June £8/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, t.on
Shipment Sellers May/June £17/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Quoted May £18/18/9

## LINSEED

London, May 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers May/June £17/8/9
Linseed, Cacutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £17/8/9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Buyers May/June £15/15/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers May/June £18/12/6

## WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Shipping/Shipped Sellers 39/
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers May/June 38/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 42/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Ni offering.

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 23.

Demand Bills 484.43

# THE WEATHER

## BAY MONSOON ACTIVE IN SOUTH BURMA

Poona, May 24.

The Bay monsoon has continued active in South Burma where the rainfall has again been nearly general. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and north Bengal. Numerous dust storms have occured in northwest India with a few falls of rain in Kashmir and Rajputana. An advance of monsoon is occurring in the neighbourhood of Ceylon.

The chief amounts of rainfall are. Port Blair half an inch. Amherst five, Rangoon two, Diamond Island one, Victoria Point Mergui Tavoy Bassein Gwa half, Cherrapunji one, Gauhati three quarters, Silchar Shillong, Dinapur Jalpaiguri half, Berhampore quarter, Sonamarg half, Ajmer quarter.

Forecast.—Extension in Malabar. —A. P.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, May 24.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust-storms have occurred in northwest India with a few falls of rain in Rajputana! An advance of the monsoon is occurring in the neighbourhood of Ceylon! Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the west and north Punjab and Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, the west United Provinces, north Rajputana, Gujarat and northeast Baluchistan, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the central Punjab, east Gujarat and parts of the north Madras Coast, and drier in the submontane Punjab; the United Provinces, the northwest of the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, upper Sind, the United Provinces; south Hyderabad and parts of the east Madras Coast. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 114 degree at Jacobabad, Multan and Mainpuri.

Forecast.—An extension in Malabar.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Bikaner | 0.16" |
| Ajmer | 0.19" |
| Neemuch | 0.01" |
| Cocin | 0.01" |
| Trivandrum | 0.02" |
| Colombo | 1.06" |

BOMBAY.—
Maximum temperature 94 deg. (3 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 83 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.843 inches (-061 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.033 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (2-7 above normal.)

Minimum tenperature during 24 hours 82-9 degrees (2-7 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 143 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy plus 10) 1.

## INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Thursday, the 23rd of May 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon remains active in the Andaman sea and rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy in south Burma. On the Malabar coast rainfall has increased but rough seas and squally weather characteristic of an active advance of the monsoon have not appeared as yet. There has been nearly general rain in Assam while a few falls have occurred in Bengal. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

Forecast.—An extension of rain northwards in Burma.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma; the chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island 5.2" each, Amherst 2.5", Victoria Point and Bassein 2.3" each, Mergui 1.9" and Rangoon 1.2". Skies are overcast in South Burma and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Upper Burma and Arakan.

Northeast India including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Assam, with a few falls in Bengal; the chief amounts are:—Gauhati 1.4" Silchar 0.9", Tezpur and Bogra 0.5" each, Calcutta 0.4", Shillong 0.3" and Burdwan and Jalpaigauri 02" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Assam, Central Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Gaya recoded the highest maximum temperature of 112 degrees.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen at a few stations in the Central Provinces West; Hoshangabad reports 0.2". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces east Central India and the west United Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces East; the maximum alone was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces, and the minimum alone in east Central India. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 113 deg. at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locallly in Rajputana West and at a few stations in Rajputana East; Bikaner and Jaipur report 0.2" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and east Rajputana, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab and the plains of the North-West Frontier Province. Minimum temperature was above normal in Baluchistan. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 117 degrees at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—There has been local rain in Malabar, with a few falls in Madras Southeast; Cochin has had 2.2", Trivandrum 1.2", Coimbatore 0.5", Trichinopoly 0.3" and Kodaikanal 0.2". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar, clear in the Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the Deccan and Mysore. Maximum temperature was above normal in south Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. The thermometer rose yesterday after noon to 109 degrees at Nizamabad and Hanamkonda.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,800 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 1 hour 55 mins. on Thursday, the 23rd May.

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

May 24.

Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Maloja, Browning, London.
Narkunda, Parker, Sydney.
Pasha, Duncan, Rangoon.
Ranee, Dooly, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

May 25.

Narkunda, Parkar, London.
Chindwara, Longland, Karachi.

## LOADING.

May 24.

Steamer Kildala for Middlesbrough.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer C|Derby for Liverpool.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Yoko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kifunezan Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Hatimura for London.

S.S. "Elysia":—The Graham & Coy.'s steamer "Elysia," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Pasha":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Pasha", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Ranee":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Ranee", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Chindwara":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Chindwara", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

## ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Narkunda":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Narkunda", will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station, at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

## AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

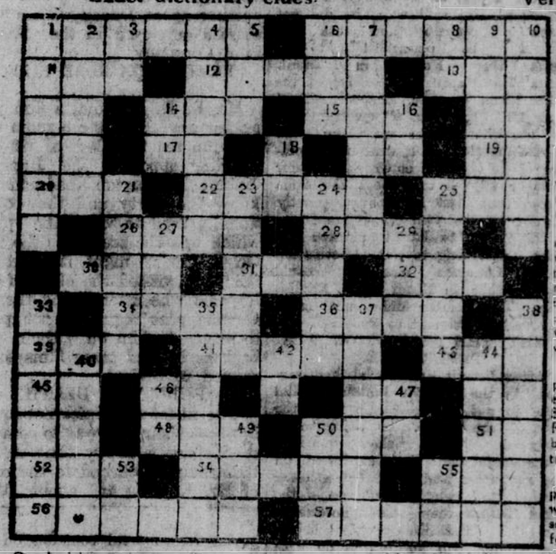
S.S. "Karapara":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer "Karapara", is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

To the field again to entertain you

THE SARMA ENGINEERING WORKS.

Must Be Won Rs. 600 In Cash Prizes.

Exact dictionary clues. Very few alternatives.



RULES.

1 KEY SOLUTION, in a SEALED cover, is deposited in the Office of The Sunday Times, Madras.

2 PRIZES.—(Prizes will be awarded purely on merit.) 1st Prize Rs. 300, 2nd Rs. 150. Rs. 75 to the largest number of entries and Rs. 25 to the next largest. Rs. 50 to be distributed to the competitor or competitors who send correct solution before the 5th June.

EXTRA PRIZE.—4 New model adjustable chairs to 4 competitors who, in our opinion most deserve them. Each entry which contains not more than 2 mistakes is entitled to one free entry for our next competition and free entry coupons will be duly posted to such deserving competitors.

ENTRANCE FEE.—Rupee one per entry, 4 entries Rs. 3-8-0, 16 entries and above As. 12 per entry. STAMPS ARE NOT ACCEPTED FOR FEES. We hold no responsibility for loss of entries or fees in transit.

ENTRIES may be on plain paper. Only one letter must be written in a block. A correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with our key solution.

Our decision over any matter concerning this competition should be accepted as legally binding and final. Unnecessary correspondance cannot be attended to. All communications must be addressed to.

THE SARMA ENGINEERING WORKS, Compt. Dept. Kottur, No. 2 Ganpati Post, TANJORE, DISTRICT.

ENTRIES DECINITELY CLOSE ON 20th June 1929. No extension of time will be made. Result will be published within 2 weeks after the closing date and prize money remitted to winners along with publication of results without delay.

CLUES ACROSS.

1 A second marriage
6 Language
11 A song (Rev.)
12 An oily liquid
13 To be able
14 A genus of running birds
15 An opening
17 Thus
19 Exists
20 Timber tree
22 To skim along
25 A gully
26 A freehold estate
28 A very fragrant essential oil
30 Practice
31 Belonging to us
32 Any greasy liquid
34 To let
36 A figure
39 A creeping evergreen plant
41 Long winding banks and ridges
43 A gully
45 Prefix=together
46 In that degree
48 A pen for swine
50 A renegade
51 One
52 A meadow
54 Language
55 (Con.) signifies addition
56 A team of eleven
57 Hard masses of earthy matter

CLUES DOWN.

1 To make mean
2 An image (Pl.)
3 To proceed
4 A genus of leguminous plants
5 Pronoun
6 To bend
7 Complaint
8 To them
9 A hen-coop
10 The shepherd kings
16 To strike (Cant)
18 Not at all
21 Confusion
23 Concreted masses
24 Feeling cold
25 Departure
27 Scots for 'Die'
29 Extremely
33 A small quantity
35 To lie close
37 Creating
38 Surrounds
40 Vocal
42 Cows
44 Empty
46 A Latin unit of weight
47 The thing spoken of
49 A Japanese gold or silver coin
53 Pronoun (old English)
55 If

DICTIONARY—CHAMBER'S 20th CENTURY.

N. B.—Competitors need not be discouraged at the low prizes we offer. As we begin our competitions again, after a long interval, we are not able to gauge the enthusiasm of the competition world, as such we don't venture out with a big offer of prize money. We hope to liberally increase the prizes, if entries do permit.

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# KHADI PRODUCTION IN MYSORE STATE

## Govt's Successful Experiment

(The Mysore Government achieved last year the task of finding a supplementary occupation for 1,000 families of agriculturists without losing in the attempt a single rupee of the State Treasury. Other States and organisations interested in the welfare of the peasantry of India may well copy its example. The Director of Industries in Mysore has described the experiment in a note, the simple directness of the language of which gives it a realistic touch. The note is reprinted in full below.)

WHEN TIME IS SPARE.

An attempt is being made at a vilage Badanval, seven miles south of Nanjangud, to test by intensive work, the practicability of introducing hand-spinning as a subsidiary occupation to our agriculturists. Badanval and the villages round about are favourably situated for carrying out such a test. The raiyats here grow a local variety of cotton and a large majority of them are very poor. There is no subsidiary occupation worth the name and the agriculturist has plenty of spare time except when he is actually employed on field work. The spinning of yarn by hand had died out less than 20 years ago and several old women well remembered the days when they were employed in spinning yarn in their girlhood. The spinning wheels were still stored up in their attics and the occupation was only given up because there was no demand for the yarn. There were a few Adi Karnataka weavers plying their trade but they were using mill yarn.

THE PLANS LAID OUT.

It was decided to make an intensive experiment here. A scheme for the purpose was obtained from the Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association who not only lent an officer trained in this work but also undertook to sell the finished goods. A working capital of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for the purchase of raw cotton and giving advances to spinners, weavers, etc. A grant of Rs. 1,725, was sanctioned towards outright expenditure required to meet the charges on account of establishment, and it was expected that in the initial stages the operations would involve a loss of Rs. 500 and separate provision was made for meeting this loss. The working capital was subsequently increased by Government to Rs. 10,000.

FROM ZERO TO ONE THOUSAND!

The special organiser sent by the All-India Spinners' Association started work on 1st November 1927. Sixty-two spinners, mostly Adi Karnataka weavers, were willing to restart working their charkhas if raw cotton was advanced to them and an undertaking was given that the yarn made would be purchased. When they found that the special organiser actually meant business, spinning spread rapidly to the surrounding villages. The average output of yarn for the first three months was about 500 lbs. and the number of charkhas had increased to 398 at the end of this period. The production during the succeeding three months was 740 lbs. and the number of charkhas rose to 560. By the end of June 1928, the number of charkhas had risen to 1,000. The total weight of yarn spun up to the end of August 1928, for the ten months since the commencement of operations in the centre was 7,744 lbs. and the price paid for this yarn is Rs. 6,711.

WELL WORTH THEIR WHILE.

After spinning had become fairly established, advances of raw cotton were discontinued and the spinners were required to buy their own cotton. Advances of money were also discontinued in May 1928. The cotton spun in the early months was very coarse, the count ranging from 6 to 8 and was purchased at the rate of four annas per ball of 13 tolas. The purchase by weight was also discontinued with a view to induce the spinners to spin higher counts and the purchase at present is effected mostly by length. The count of yarn spun at present varies from 10 to 13. The average production of a spinner per month working during spare time is about 2 lbs. and her daily earnings vary from 3/4 to 1 anna a day. Small as this amount would seem, there are 1,000 spinners who find it worth while to earn this wage by putting three or four hours of work at the wheel daily.

WHAT THE LOOMS PRODUCE.

Along with the introduction of hand-spinning in the centre, arrangements were made with some of the looms at Badanval to weave the yarn into cloth. At first only towels could be made with the yarn. As finer yarn was produced, sheets, coatings and turban cloth was made. There are at present 62 looms engaged in weaving the yarn produced at the centre. All varieties of goods are made. By the end of June 1928 about 9,200 yards of Khadi weighing 3083 lbs. and valued at Rs. 3,741 had been made. The value of the production during the months of July and August 1928 amounted to Rs. 3,372 giving an average of Rs. 1,686 per month.

A FEW TELLING FIGURES.

The total sales by the end of June amounted to Rs. 3,777 of which Rs. 714 was sold through the Stores Purchase Committee and the balance to the general public. The Stores Purchase Committee have since placed an order for about 15,000 yards of double thread coating cloth and 600 turbans with the centre and about half the production is absorbed by Government departments at present. Careful statistics are maintained of the earnings of weavers. It is found on an average that they weave about 62 yards of cloth a month and earn about Rs. 7 during the period. They work from two to three hours a day. A balance sheet was struck at the end of June 1928. It was found that the working capital had suffered no diminution and it had on the other hand increased by Rs. 152. The provision of Rs. 500 to meet any loss that might occur had proved unnecessary.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

But the issues involved at present are of such vital importance that the gain or loss of a few rupees in the initial stages of this experiment is of no moment. If Rural Reconstruction is to be achieved in the future, work must be found for the people living in our villages, work such as they can do and such as can profitably employ their idle time. The Agricultural Commission recognise the urgent need for a subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist but are vague in their recommendations as to what this occupation should be. They make no reference to hand-spinning presumably because the earnings in this occupation are so slight.

TOWN-DWELLERS' FALLACIES.

But the irony of the situation is that the insignificant income yielded by hand spinning is large enough for a large proportion of our village folk to induce them to strive for it. There is no occupation that is so easily learned as hand spinning and that interferes so little with the main avocations of life. In the absence of a more paying occupation it seems a folly to reject hand spinning simply because in the eyes of the dwellers in towns the wages of the hand spinner are so inconsiderable. Hand spinning should not be encouraged and cannot be established wherever a more profitable subsidiary occupation can be started. But in centres where no other alternative occupation is available, hand-spinning should be given a chance.

PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE.

The experience in working the charkhas for ten months at Badanval has shown that with larger wheels and with cotton of longer staple, finer yarn can be spun. Improved charkhas are being introduced and the new variety of cotton introduced by our Agricultural Department will be sown at Badanval during the ensuing season. One of the greatest obstacles in spinning finer counts on the spinning wheel is the fact of the cotton not having been suitably carded before the slivers are made. This will soon be remedied as a suitable carding machine is being made at the Government Weaving Factory. After these improvements are introduced there is every prospect of the spinner making yarn of 25 to 30 counts and the industry being thoroughly established.

THE SCHEME DEVELOPS.

A special Sub-Committee of the Mysore Government sat to consider the results of the Badanval experiment. It recommended:

"1. That the work now carried on at Badanval should be continued on the lines indicated in the note,

2. That a copy of the note may be sent to the Deputy Commissioners with a request to select suitable centres in their districts where work on similar lines may be organised.

3. That the District Economic Superintendents should be asked to visit Badanval and be made responsible for reorganising similar work in one centre in each district, the services of Spinning Demonstrators trained at Badanval being utilised for such work.

## *WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR SPINNING*

The following points in favour of Khaddar are given by Mahatma Gandhi:

(1) It supplies the readiest occupation to those who have leisure and are in want of a few coppers.
(2) It is known to thousands.
(3) It is easily learnt.
(4) It requires practically no outlay of capital.
(5) The wheel can be easily and cheaply made. Most of us do not yet know that spinning can be done even with a piece of tile and a splinter.
(6) The people have no repugnance to it.
(7) It affords immediate relief in times of famine and scarcity.
(8) It alone can stop the drain of wealth which goes outside in the purchase of foreign cloth.
(9) It automatically distributes the millions thus saved among the deserving poor.
(10) Even the smallest success means so much immediate gain to the people.
(11) It is the most potent instrument of securing co-operation among the people.

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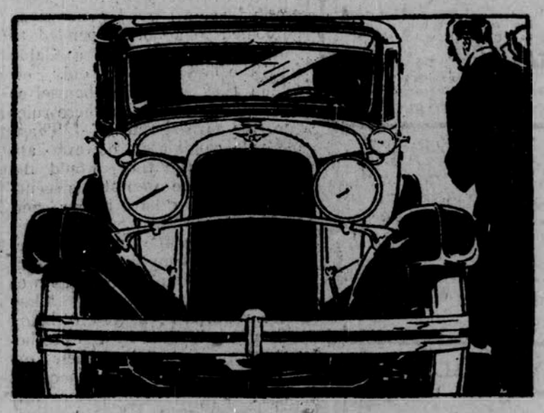

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# What the People Say

## ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—It is now officially notified by the High Court that the Advocates' Examination (Original Side) is to be held on the 8th July next. Applications from candidates are required to be submitted to the authorities before the 7th June.

I hereby appeal to those concerned before it is late in the day to remedy a grievous and palpable wrong done by the authorities to some aspirants to the Bar, the candidates in the said examination.

The grievance of these candidates is that owing to frequent, and at times not very clearly worded amendments being made to the rules prescribed for passing the said examination a confusion has been created not only amongst the candidates but also amongst the examining body with the result that grave injustice is done may be unwittingly to some of these unfortunate candidates.

The old rules which have been twisted out of shape by the amendments, clearly laid down that to pass the examination a candidate was required to obtain 50 per cent. marks obtainable in each of the 6 papers prescribed. The unsuccessful candidates were however not required to present themselves in the following examination in the papers in which they secured 50 per cent. marks and they were moreover, granted certificates for the papers in which they had scored the requisite minimum. Many of the candidates thus on obtaining 50 per cent or more marks in any paper or papers were granted certificates of exemptions under these rules.

The authorities in their discretion however thought it imperative to revise these rules and devised a stricter standard for the said examination. The system of the examination was also radically changed. As it was realised that it would be inequitable to judge the old rule candidates with the revised test, they were granted some special concessions embodied in a note appended to the amended rules but available for "the first occasion only on which they offered themselves for examination under these rules (i.e. the revised rules)." These old rule candidates, however apprehending that they would be deprived of the exemptions secured by them by hard labour and great expense and personal sacrifice applied to the Judges to retain their exemptions for all subsequent examinations as was originally contemplated. They were relieved at heart on being officially intimated by the Prothonotary in a letter that their exemptions were to hold good at all subsequent examinations and not merely on the first occasion.

It is sad however to relate, Sir, that this unction official applied to the souls of the aggrieved candidates was promptly washed away by still another amendment to the rules, whereby it was declared that all existing exemptions were to be of no avail to any candidate. The effect of this dictatorial, and I may be permitted to say highly unreasonable fiat may be well imagined. The result in short, is that the certificates of exemptions solemnly awarded the old rule candidates and all the assurances solemnly conveyed thereunder including a reiteration of those assurances contained in the above-mentioned letter from such a high official as the Prothonotary under the direction of the Judges of the High Court were all swept away by the dash of the pen.

A question of principle arises to be considered in this matter. It is whether a solemn assurance given by persons holding such high and important public offices on the faith of which the old rule candidates were induced to persevere further in their subsequent attempts at the sacrifice of their money, health and precious time can be so lightly and airily withdrawn.

Will the authorities even now promptly remedy as befits them a wrong worked by them on so many helpless but not insensitive beings keeping in mind the high responsibility they owe to the public at large? And will not the Bombay Bar and the recently baptised Bar Council hasten to accord their moral support to the cause of the candidates in the name of justice and humanity?—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE & EQUITY.

## PERSIAN PAPER AT S. L. EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Much dissatisfaction has prevailed among the Persian candidates of the School Leaving Examination of this year, for the reason that the question paper in Persian was very stiff. The unseen passages given for translation into English, especially those of poetry were so long and so stiff as could not be solved even by a B.A. student. The other questions were not less easy; they were beyond the calibre of young students who have studied Persian only for three years. This is the opinion of the majority of candidates with the exception of a few boys and girls of a local High School, who were fortunate enough to study those passages in the class before the examination. Examiners ought to know that candidates have to study other subjects besides Persian. They have to learn English Text, General English, Second Language, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English History, Indian History, Indian Administration, British Constitution, Political Geography, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry. Is this a small list of subjects that a School Leaving Examination candidate has to study? Examiners ought to know that they set a paper to test the knowledge of young learners, and not to make a show of their own learning.

I hope this letter will draw the attention of the members of the School Leaving Examination Board of the University of Bombay, who, I am sure, will try to see that no injustice is done to Persian candidates, and who I hope will be wiser by this experience, next year to select only experienced and capable teachers as examiners.—Yours, etc.,

A PERSIAN STUDENT.

## "CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Challenge to Mr. Rishi" affair is becoming rather stale because either that gentleman is impervious to public criticism or knows not what to write.

In your to-days issue appears a letter by a member of the Indian Spiritualist Society. What I could gather from it is that in the first place "this member" has not gone through this controversy fully or if he has gone through same, he has deliberately avoided answering the points raised by me. He may be a member or not or he may be convinced of the existence of the Spirit world or not. I am concerned with it. What I wanted was a clear answer from Mr. Rishi himself who had the boldness to write that those who do not believe in Spiritualism are either obstinate or ignorant because there are persons like me who had personal experience of Mr. Rishi.

It is no use citing eminent men like Sir Oliver Lodge or Sir Arthur Conandoyle whose works I too have read. I admire their sterling worth and works. They are trying to advance Spiritualism whereas Mr. Rishi is commercialising the same.

I had made it clear in my previous letter that I am willing to attend his seances not once but two dozen times at his own rooms provided I am allowed to take 2 more persons with me. I did not call for open air demonstrations as presumed by your to-day's correspondent. I too know something about Spiritualism.

So my final request to Mr. Rishi in particular and the members of the Society in general is, that it is no use writing rigamaroles like to-day's but if they want public confidence in their activities and support to their cause, here is the best opportunity to demonstrate it by accepting my offer or else let not Mr. Rishi come out periodicaly with his so-called Spirit messages and dump it to the public through the press with his own comments.

My personal experiences will follow if no reply comes forth.—Yours etc.,

K. T. ALWA.

## DISPOSAL OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the last ordinary meeting of the Improvement Trust appearing in your paper of the 22nd instant regarding the profitable disposal of plots in Dadar, Matunga and Sion Matunga schemes, and the proposal adopted by the Special Committee in this connection makes interesting readings.

Before considering these proposals in all their bearings the public would like to know what prices the Trust intends charging for these plot. It is now well-known that the prices demanded by the Trust for their plots are in most cases excessive, and that many of the plots disposed of in recent years have remained unbuilt upon and some have been resumed by the Trust. Such being the case, the Trust now, it appears, wants to hold the temptation of advancing money for building purposes and thus get rid of some of the plots.

The remedy proposed is not at all well conceved. There is enough of money lying idle, in the city and ready to be invested on a 7 1/2 per cent. basis, instead of the 8.86 per cent. required by the Trust for the suggested loans. What is wanted is the lowering of the pprices demanded for these plots. The cost price to the Trust for these plots is very much in excess of the present market price for the same and it is here that the remedy has to be applied. The Trust has to "cut its losses", and make a beginning by offering these plots at their market value. Then and then alone will these residences be a paying proposition.

The letter of our veteran publicist, Mr. I. R. Tairsee appearing in your to-day's paper is very timely and I hope the public will help him by giving him the desired information.

I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

A. D.

Sion, May 23.

## B. P. C. C. AND "SAK"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the zealous Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. published in your issue of the 20th instant taking exception to your fair criticism of the action of the B.P.C.C. in refusing to give any monetary help to a solitary Indian, who has been putting up a strong fight for the cause of India's political freedom against heavy odds, I shall be very much obliged if you will ask Mr. Jehangir B. Patel to answer the following questions and prove the consisteney of his argument:—

1. Did not the B.P.C.C. contribute Rs. 500/- towards the Defence fund of the Meerut Prisoners?

2. Why should the Congress funds be given to the Meerut prisoners?

3. Has the Congress decided to defend the accused in the "Meerut Conspiracy Case."

4. Were these 31 persons arrested, because they were nationalists or they represented any national institutions?

5. Are they in agreement with the "most important planks in the Congress Programme"?

6. Did they personally apply for any monetary assistance from the B. P. C. C.?

7. Have not Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Dange, Mr. Joglekar and others openly declared themselves as out and out Communists?

8. Have not these gentlemen opposed the Boycott of British goods and the Khaddar Movement!

9. Have they not opposed the "Nehru Report" and called eminent leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru as "traitors"?

10. If such people deserve the sympathy and support of the B. P. C. C., then why not the same be extended to Mr. Saklatvala?

11. Was not Mr. Saklatvala a Communist when he came to India last time?

12. Did not the B. P. C. C. receive him, honour him, arrange his lectures and above all hold a huge party in his honour with B. P. C. C. funds?

13. Why was it that the idea of Mr. Saklatvala being a Communist did not weigh with the B. P. C. C. then?

I hope Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will be good enough to answer the above questions, which will enable the public to know more about what is going on in the B. P. C. C.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."


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## BOMBAY COUNCIL AND THE NEXT ELECTIONS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No preparations on well-organised lines are being made in our Presidency for the next elections. The present Bombay Council as it is formed is politically almost the weakest provincial Council in India and strenous efforts must be made to improve the same. The present provincial Councials are by law so constituted that there are many serious defects which are bound to prevent any harmonious and efficient working. It is not my intention now to enumerate those defects or to start a discusion of the same, as the scope of this letter is going to be confined to what can be and ought to be done under the present constitution. All political parties are now contesting elections on one ground or another, the next elections are going to be held under the present constitution and the present aim of all political parties in our Presidency should be to strengthen politically the next Council.

What with the presence of the Sindh Muslim bloc the communal groups in the Council and the small political groups the present Council is a divided house, an easy tool in the hands of bureauecracy. Communalism has permeated the Bombay Council to such an extent that Government can easily by combining with these groups defeat the most moderate demand of the most moderate of Liberals. On almost all important questions that arise in the Council the political parties are generally in agreement. It is only by manipulating the communal groups that Government carry every thing before them. Government official members and the communal groups are together in a clear majority in the Council and any combination of the political groups keeps them in a helpless minority. The necessity for the co-ordination of all political groups was clearly seen almost immediately after the formation of the present Council and a Coalition Nationalist Party in the Council was formed with the very object of defeating communalism, but experience has convinced us that unless all political groups together are in a clear majority, very little or nothing can be done. Acceptance of Office was the only point of difference between the Responsivists and the Congressmen at the last elections. While fully adhering as a Responsivist to the Principle of responsivism which dose not mean acceptance of office for the sake of office, but for the purpose of occuping a ground of vantage from which to fight the bureauecracy. I must say that in a Council formed as the present one the principle has no scope. In a Council formed like the present one the Minister can maintain his position only by linking himself entirely with the official bloc. He cannot remain in office expect through the good will of the Government members.

Immediately after the present Council was formed an attempt was made to form a sort of Ministry consisting of members belonging to the political groups but the experiment was not happy either to Government or to those political parties from amongst whom the Ministers were selected. The maintenance of these persons in office as Ministers was a dead weight on the hands of Government which naturally wants to work on the lines of least resistance. Ultimately by a process of a sort of permutation and combination in the Cabinet Government formed a Ministery consisting of a majority of members belonging to the communal groups and so far as Government is concerned their working is now very smooth though not conducive to any political advancement. The result has been the deplorable state of political weakness of the present Council.

To my mind the root cause of this state of things is the existence of numerically strong groups of communal parties in the Council and unless that is remedied nothing better can be expected. I would, therefore, appeal to all the political parties to sink their differences at least so far as the next Council elections are concerned and try to form a clear political majority in the Council. Politicial differences may have some scope outside the Council but unless all the political parties, at least those which wish to enter the Council form themselves into one non-communal group contesting the next elections and unless they are returned in sufficient numbers to the Council no better results can be expected.

The Bombay Presidency consists of four distinct parts, Sind Gujrat, Karnatic and the Maharashtra. So far as Sind is concerned despite all efforts, there is likely to be very little or no change in the class of People returned to the next Council. Gujrat has practially no communal problem and it must be said to the credit of that part of the Presidency that it is the only part that has returned to the Council all politically-minded non-communal members. The Karnatak members are few in numbers and there are already signs to indicate that at the next election there will be formed rather a territorial Karnatak group than a communal one. Bombay itself is a cosmopolitan town and the members returned by that constituency are likely to be non-communal in their attitude. A Nationalist party seems to have been already formed there to contest the next elections and I am sure it will meet with considerable success. The main question concerns Maharashtra which sends a fair contingent of communal members to Council. Maharashtrians must muster all their strength and combine to form a common political party to wipe out the blot of communalism on its fair name. I know Maharashtra has got a number of sincere politicians who have no faith in Council work or Council programme. All the same directly or indirectly they have been helping in the election campaigns of some candidates. Congressmen have been sent to the Council and they will enter and must enter the next Councils. At the last elections Responsivists (a sub-division of Congressmen) and Swarajists (another sub-division of Congressmen) fought amongst themselves on the question of acceptance of office. In view of the communal predominance in the Bombay Council this question must not be allowed to create a rift between the two sections of Congressmen. To my mind these are the two main political groups in Maharashtra. Let them combine to return in stronger numbers to the Council. Let them jointly go forth to the electorate explaining to them the evil results of communalism.

I hope the suggestions made in this appeal will be seriously taken up by Maharashtra politicians and they will unite in time to make an effective effort to contest the next elections with a view to keep out communalism.—Yours, etc.,

H. V. PATASKAR, M. L. C.
"Tara Bhuvan",
Matheran, May 22.

## ALL-INDIA CYCLE TOUR

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

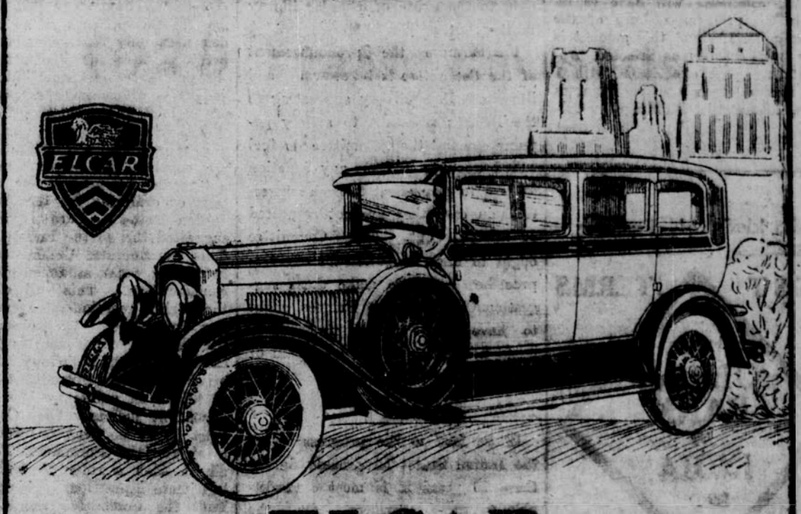
Sir—We the undersigned Natvarlal C Shah and Manubhai I. Patel by caste Bania (Hindu) have determined to go on a tour throughout India on bicycle. We are starting on Saturday the 25th May 1929 at 6 a.m. from Prof. Shah's Physical Culture Institute situate at Girgaum Gaiwadi Bombay 4.

We roughly estimate that we would take about a year to complete this tour.—Yours etc.,

N. C. SHAH.
M. I. PATEL.

Bombay, May 23.


1929 Traffic demands



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## THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 8.)

way to intervene and suggest measures to satisfy the popular demands. If this interpretation is correct this undoubtedly is a great gain to the cause of popular liberty in the States.

Furthermore the pronouncement of the Committee is lukewarm and illusive. Beyond only suggesting to the Princes measures to satisfy popular demand the Committee do feel called upon to provide any sanction as how to give effect to such suggestions in case they are not respected or carried out. The Committee ought to have suggested an effective procedure so as to make these suggestions binding. The Princes ought to have been warned that they could not disregard them on pain of abdication or elimination.

**PAST PROGRESS.**

If we look to the progress which the Indian States have made during these 70 years it is most discreditable to these Princes. On the strength of the evidence furnished by them to this Committee, the report mentions that only thirty States have established Legislative Councils most of which are at present of a consultative character. Only forty have constituted High Courts, 34 have effected the separation of executive and judicial functions and fifty-six have a fixed Civil List. This evidence is 'ex-parte'. It has not been tested by cross-examination. If the people of the States had been allowed to verify the correctness of this evidence it would have been found that it is thoroughly unreliable. The administration reports and the Budget estimates in the States are made to order and hardly disclose the real conditions in the States. There is no independent audit and nothing to prove that the so-called fixed civil list is a reality and not a mere sham to delude the eye of the foreigners. Even this evidence, obviously recorded behind the back of the Indian States' people, and not subjected to cross-examination has failed to convince the Committee of its real character and they have stated that "these reforms are inchoate or on paper only". We would ask any dispassionate judge to state whether this is real progress or mere camouflage. Is it in any way creditable to these Princes? Do they deserve any greater independence or better consideration for their negligence and hopeless backwardness in bringing their administration on a level with that in British India? The Committee have frankly admitted that "without pressure the States would not have shown the progress that they do now." In view of this considered opinion of the Committee what prevented them from advising the Paramount Power to bring the necessary pressure on the Indian Princes to ensure good Government in the States? They ought to have advised the Paramount Power to take such steps as would induce the Princes to adopt an enlightened form of government which may satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people. We are sorry to notice the Committee have shirked this unpleasant duty.

**RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**

The outlook of the Committee seems to be very narrow and confined only to good Government. Lord Irwin had suggested five points for the consideration of the Indian Princes. They have been exhaustively dealt with in the memorandum of the Indian States' people. Of these five the Committee seem to be satisfied with only four, namely, a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the public services and independent judiciary which includes separation of judicial and executive functions. But they do not seem to think that any representative institutions or any constitutional government, much less responsible government, is necessary or desirable for the people of Indian States. Lord Irwin had suggested this to the Indian Princes. This bureaucratic Committee eliminates this point studiously from its consideration. This will show the thoroughly reactionary mentality of this Committee. They observe that "if the rule of a Prince is just and efficient and if he adopts a fixed privy purse and introduces security of tenure in public services and independent judiciary the Committee trust that no occasion would ever arise for the Paramount Power to advise such a ruler to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of his people". That the Committee should be ignorant of the well-known maxim that 'good government is no substitute for self-government' is hardly creditable to them. The people of the Indian States are insisting upon the Indian Princes to accept the ideal of His Majesty's Government contained in the Proclamation of 1917. The Committee have altogether ignored this pronouncement and the necessity of suggesting measures to bring about the realisation of this ideal both in Indian India and British India.

To sum up, so far as the subjects of Indian States are concerned, the Committee have ignored them altogether, has treated them with scant courtesy. They had not even the grace to allow the representatives of the people permission to hear the proceedings. They have reaffirmed the recognised principles only in their conclusions. Beyond this they do not suggest any remedies to effectively prevent misrule in the Indian States or to secure good government in them. They do not even remotely desire the introduction of representative institutions or of constitutional Government in the States. They do not dream of responsible Government as an ideal for the Indian States. They have suggested a machinery of controlling the Indian States which would be thoroughly alien in character, utterly ignorant of State conditions and hopelessly unsympathetic to the aspirations of the people. The position of the Indian States' people after the Committee's report is as deplorable as before with the further apprehension of greater degradation under an irresponsible Viceroy and a brand new political bureaucracy controlling the Indian States. Not only is there not anything for which any subject of Indian States should be enthusiastic about this report of the Committee but it is sure to fill every one interested in the cause of Indian States with acute disappointment and gloomy apprehensions for the future.

## THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 8.

'just' escaped attention of Old Katherine Mayo when she wrote her illuminating report on Indian wives and husbands! One need make no further comments than merely reproduce another comment regarding this exemplary topic from an Anglo-Indian paper, the "Pioneer", of Allahabad, in its issue of Friday, the 10th May, under the caption "Divorce in America":—

**DIVORCE IN AMERICA.**

"The matrimonial affairs of the film stars of Hollywood have come into the lime-light again with the news that Miss Betty Compson and Miss Pola Negri are both seeking a divorce—not for the first time—the former because her husband stayed at home too much, the latter, because her husband 'would' go travelling. The long list of stars who have figured in the divorce courts more than once includes Charlie Chaplin, Adolphe Menjou, Lew Cody, Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson and Mae Murray; their experiences read like efforts at the attainment of domestic bliss by a system of trial and error—and then there is no guarantee of its success. There are observers who would have us believe that the conditions of domestic life at Hollywood are in no way doubtful, there is a large church-going population, all kinds of revivalist sects flourish, and it is only because of the fierce light of publicity which beats on the place, that any scandals which do occur are magnified. Despite these apologists, the world will remain unconvinced; the figures speak for themselves, and when we learn that one out of every seven marriages in the United States ends in separation or the divroce courts, we begin to wonder whether it is not possible for divorce to be made too easy.' Social observers in the States are perturbed at this feature of their national life, which threatens to upheave and wreck the whole domestic system on which their civilisation is based. This alarming increase in divorce, coupled with the growth of the 'companionate marriage', has caused much heart-searching and uneasiness among right thinking people, but it is not easy to see what general remedy can be applied to induce the country to return to the old ideal of the sanctity of home life."

**BRIDE AGED 15.**

The following is taken from the "Times of India" of Thursday.—

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Darrell a seventy-year old landowner, of Hillfield House, Dartmouth, and Miss Dorothy Yabsley, aged fifteen and a half, a kitchen-maid, of Gara Bridge, have been married at Kingsbridge, South Devon.

The bridegroom has been married twice previously and has six children.

## ANOTHER PETITE MARKET IN BANDRA

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, May 23.

With the rapid colonization of the lands developed by the Salsette Catholic Housing Society for the sale of two plots admeasuring about 2,000 square yards. This land was readily given by the Society at a rather nominal cost, in view of the fact that its own purposes as well as its schemes would benefit thereby.

The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 21,000 and is expected to be complete in three months. On Sunday, the 26th inst. Justice Kemp the Acting Chief Justice will lay the foundation stone of the market.


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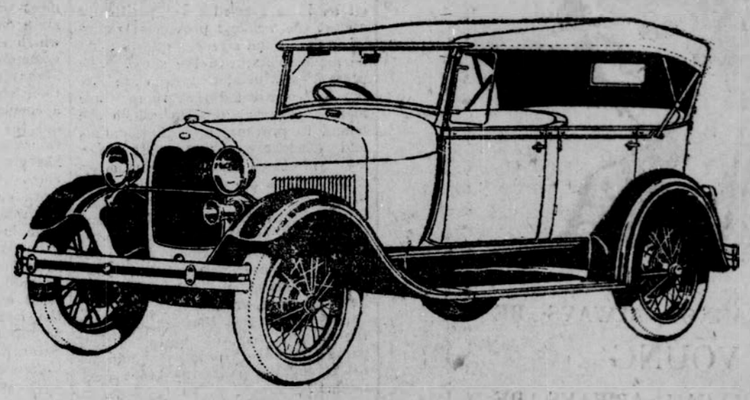

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# TRADE AND FINANCE

## Sharp Declines in Textile Shares

## MONEY MARKET STEADY

### WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, May 24.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market remained steady during the week with a uniform rate of 4 to t 4 1/2 per cent. for call funds. This steadiness is probably explained by the fact that no sterling has been sold to Government for the last eight weeks. The trade demand is down by the large figure of Rs. 171 lacs. The fixed deposit rate for one to six months is 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th May 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 142.43 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 13,96,04,000 as compared with Rs. 9.09 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.54, an increase of 1.91 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland Bills discounted have gone down by Rs. 177.82 lacs and Rs. 145.14 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 88.80 lacs. Government deposit as well as Other deposits have declined, the former by Rs. 16.78 lacs to Rs. 6.69 crores and the latter by Rs 62.87 lacs to Rs. 71.44 crores respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market an easier tone prevailed with a fair amount of business passing. There was moderate enquiry for short-dated bonds, while the long-dated ones lacked support. 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 71-13 and 1945-55 Loans to Rs. 102-0-6. 5 per cent 1935-33 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100-14. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were dealt tin at Rs. 101-9 and Rs. 102-9 and 1932 at Rs. 103-9. 6 1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan was unmoved at Rs. 107-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was offered at Rs. 84-5 and 1934-37 at Rs. 91-14. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan was quoted at Rs. 94-10 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96-13.

The currency return of thet 15th May indicates a small decrease of Rs. 10.28 lacs in the note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 182-82 crores. Silver coins show an almost corresponding decrease of Rs. 10.45 lacs to Rs. 94.07 crores, while gold coin and bullion and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores and Rs. 4.33 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.44 as against 71.46 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A dull tone characterised sterling exchange with buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-29/32d. and sellers at no bettern than 1s. 5-7/8. On a market poorly supplied with export bills, a reported large remittance on behalf of an Indian railway produced a depressing effect. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—May/June 1s. 5-7/8d.; July/August/September 1s. 5-29/32d October 1s. 5-15/16d; November 1s. 5-31/32d. and December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation dwindled from 4.85-3/32 dollars to 4.84-7/8 dollars. French francs are quotedt at 124.10. The Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.94 and 92.70.

GOLD.

The gold market opened quiet with ready quoted at Rs. 21-5-9 per tola. At tthtis lever, however, there was an improved demand from up-country and the price rose to Rs. 21-6-9. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas, while the tdaily offtake average 13,000 tolas. Sovereigns both ready and delivery 19th June are unchanged at Rs. 13-7-9. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11 1/2d. to 84s. 11-3/8d. and closed at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-9 for ready and 24th May settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and and Rs. 21-6-6 for 24th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 13,30,507 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is about £25,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March 1929 amounted to 866,529 fine ounces as compared with 815,284 fine ounces for February last and 877,380 fine ounces for March 1928.

SILVER.

Little interest was displayed in thte silver market this week and fluctuations were within very narrow limits. Ready moved two annas either way from last week's level of Rs. 57-2. Towards the close, however, there was a sharp decline to Rs. 56-10 per 100 tolas on advices from both Shanghai and London. The volume of business placed moderate. America was generally inclined to sell, while China banks continue inactive. The daily offtake has improved to the average of 180 bars and stocks on hand are reduced to about 1200 bars, with a fair amount on route. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 5-7/16d. to 2s. 5-1/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-1/8d. and 24-7/8d. for ready and 25-1/8d. and 24-13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-5 and Rs. 56-10. fort ready and 28th May settlement and Rs. 57-4 and 56-7 for 27th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £70,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £310,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 317 bars and Rs. 365,481 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £40,000 option Calcutta.

SHARES.

The trend of prices on the Stock Exchange was downward. In the mill section prices of shares actively dealt in for forward delivery gave way sharply. The uncertainty caused by the labour situation and the adversities of the weaker brethren amongst the mills were contributing factors. Towards the end, however, there was a partial rally on bear covering. The following are the fluctuations in some of the mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 767/8-760-771/4-763; Century Rs. 340-337/8-346/4-338; Centrtal India Rs. 467/8-465-468/12-465; Fazulbhov Rs. 642/8-630-636/4 625; Indian Bleaching Rs. 193/12-157/8-163/12-147; Indore Malwa Rs. 376/4, 373/12, 376/4-373; Kohinoor Rs. 177/8-176/4 182/8-176; New Great 200-196/4-201-4 200; Pearls Rs. 395-386/4-388/12-381; Simplex Rs. 47/8-45-46/4-45 and Swadeshi Rs. 410-403/12-408/12 406.

The uneasiness in the mill section was reflective in the miscellaneous group.—There was a sharp break in the prices of both steels and hydro electrics, Tata Steel Ords. after declining to Rs. 57/4 recovered and but closed at Rs. 57/4 and Defds. after going down to Rs. 194/6 improved to Rs. 198/2 and closed at 188/12. Alcock also lost some 20 points to Rs. 270. Bombay Burma shares receded from Rs 801/4 to Rs. 773 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 137/8 to Rs. 133/2. Steam shares were also down, Bombay steams closing at Rs. 205, and Scindia steam to Rs. 9/11. Cement shares kept tsteady, Bundis being unchanged at Rs. 18/12. Indian Cements went into ex-dividend at Rs. 272. Katni Ordys are quoted at Rs. 212/8 and Defds at Rs. 785. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares declined to Rs. 1430 and Cnotributorics at Rs. 350. Bank of India shares were slightly steady at Rs. 100/8 and Central Banks are quoted at Rs. 19/12.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Our market continues steady but quiet with a limited business passing during the week and the turnover is very restricted. Some signs of improvement have been reported in the Mill Strike situation and many more Mills are reported to have been working although partially but so long as our Mills do not work with a full complement of work people the production cost becomes heavier and there has been considerable loss to the Mills so long as they have been working partially. In Indian Yarns the undertone is fairly steady on account of restricted supplies but even there the offtake is not at all encouraging looking to the prolonged Mill Strike from which it is evident that the demand is very restrited, that the purchases are only in small lots and for immediate requirements only and last but not the least the capacity of the buyers financial and otherwise is considerably restricted on account of the continued heavy loss during the last many months. Advices from up-country markets are moderate and except for some improved enquiries from Rangoon there has been no buying of satisfactory nature in evidence. On the whole the demand is moderate and with irregular cotton prices it is quite probable that any definite improvement will not be in sight during the next few days.

English Yarns: Manchester market is closed during the week on account of Whitsu Tide Holidays and therefore there has been no business of importance booked during the week. The undertone is quiet and not very hopeful.

Japanese Yarns: Prices continued rather steady but all along fears have been entertained for a further decline from Japanese spinners probably due to adverse political situation in China. Offtake in spot has been fairly steady.

Artificial Silk Yarn: The Spot rates have been steady but there have been further large arrivals during the last few weeks and the stocks have been increasing. Offtake is limited and although foreign markets have been quoting higher prices there seems to be little chance for any definite improvement in the local market for some time to come.

Indian Yarn: The unfortunate Mill Strike has continued further and as both the sides are rather obstinate no chance of any amicable settlement is yet in sight. The Mill Industry is therefore in a critical condition and this is clearly evident from the heavy decline on the Stock Exchange in the Mill Shares and if these circumstances continue for a long time and if wiser counsels do not prevail we are afraid the general trade situation in the City of Bombay is bound to be very serious.

The future outlook in Yarns is not very hopeful at the moment although much more will depend upon Cotton prices in the next few days.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Since our last report, no business of importance is reported. Owing to lack of inquiry market continues quiet.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream:—

16-5-29: S. S. Kildale, Northern and Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

18-5-29: S. S. Dogra, Desh.-Seeb.-Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

18-5-29: S. S. Yoko Maru, Durban Navigation Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

22-5-29: S. S. Megna, Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

25-5-29: S. S. Westbury, Desh.-Seeb.-Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

27-5-29: S. S. Crossdale, Natal Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

4-6-29: S. S. Rathlin Head, McNeils' Poniati, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

13-6-29: S. S. Havildar, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality:—

Northern Navigation Coal, 27s. C I F, Rs. 19-4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Natal Group Coal, 26s. 9d. C. I. F., Rs. 19-4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh Rs. 17-4 C I F, Rs. 18-8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh Seebpore-Poniati Rs. 17 C I F, Rs. 18-4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 17-4 C I F, Rs. 18-8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

McNeil's Poniati Coal Rs. 16-12 C I F.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Heavy Goods:—This market continued inactive The only fabrics which came in for any attention worthy of note were Cornsacks for the seasonal months and A. Twills for January-March. Mills declined to accept anything under their last sales.

For the U. K. and Continent:—B. Twills for May at Rs. 36-8; B. Twills (42-1/2in. by 25in. bd.) for July at Rs. 39-8 basis; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 43 to Rs. 42-8, for June-August at Rs. 42-6; Liverpool Twills (41-1/2in. by 24in. bd.) for October and January at Rs. 45 basis; Twill Sugars (6 by 8) for May at Rs. 45-8 to Rs. 45, for May-June and June at Rs. 45-8 to Rs. 45.

For Burmah and the Straits:—E. Bags for July at Rs. 27; Heavy Cees for July-September at Rs. 37-8, for October at Rs. 38-4; Heavy Cees (2in. bine) for Ready at Rs. 36-8, for June at Rs. 36-12 to Rs. 36-8; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45-8, for May at Rs. 45-4 to Rs. 45-12, for January-March at Rs. 47; Grainsacks (48in. by 32in bd.) for May at Rs. 40 basis.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for May at Rs. 36-8; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 43 to Rs. 42-8 for June-August at Rs. 42-6.

Hessians:—The feature of this market during the past week has been the entire absence of enquiry from consuming centres, and a consequent decline in values. A small trade of a covering nature in 11 Porters was forthcoming at the declined Rs. for B B sugars for June and July-September, while shippers sold October-December to Bazaar dealers. We close quiet.

40in.—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 14-5 to Rs. 14-7 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-3.

40in.—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 14-6 to Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14-1 to Rs. 14-4.

9 Porters for June at Rs. 14-6 to Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-4, for July-September at Rs. 14-4 to Rs. 14-6 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-3, for October-December at Rs. 14 to Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 13-14.

Cotton Packs for May at Rs. 89-8, for April-June at Rs. 85.

40in.—10-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-10 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-1.

40in.—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-13 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-2.

11 Porters for June at Rs. 19-13 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-4, for July-September at Rs. 19-9 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-2, for October-December at Rs. 18-9 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-2, for January-March at Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 17-14 to Rs. 18.

40in.—12 ozs. for May at Rs. 21-12 basis to Rs. 22 basis.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

Although the arrivals during the week were very heavy still with good demand for ready sugars and the stocks being the strong hands prices are rather maintained or even one anna higher than last week. The recent arrivals contained some unsold parcels of B B B and German granulated, in double bags and was sold ready ex. Dock at Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt. F. B. H. respectively. There was some offering of German granulated May shipment, but no business is reported. There was some enquiry for Javas June shipment and a Chinese importer was offering at Rs 8-1 on C. I. F basis less 1 per cent. discount, but no business has gone through. Some small parcels changed hands in June at Rs. 8-0-6 F. B. H. terms. A native speculator was pressing sales in October-December at Rs. 7-15 F. B. H., but no buyers could be found.

Java reported a quiet market with no business.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets for ready sugars, while very little business doing for forward.

American Terminals reported highest on the 18th instant quoting 1.84, 1.89 and 1.96 for July, September and December and reported lowest on the 22nd instant quoting 1.74, 1.81 and 1.89 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 18th instant quoting 9s. 9d., 10s. 3-3/4d. and 10s. 5-1/4d. for May, August and October and reported lowest on the 22nd quoting 9s. 0d., 10s. 1-1/2d. and 10s. 3d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 13-5 equal to 12s. 3d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 50,000 bags.

T M O June Rs. 8-1 equal to 12s. F. B. Harbour.

T M O July-September Rs. 7-15 equal to 11s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O October-December Rs. 7-15 equal to 11s. 10d.

Brown Ready Rs. 12-8 equal to 11s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 3,000 bags.

Brit. Refined Rs. 12-15 equal to 11s. 8d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 55,000 bags.

B B B Rs. 13-2 equal to 12s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 75,000 bags.

French Rs. 12-15 equal to 11s. 9d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 12,000 bags.

German Rs. 12-15 equal to 11s 9d.. F. B. Harbour, stocks 12,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Cano De Monte with 40,500 bags German and Belgian sugars.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo today:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest Prices:—

Bukit Darah Rubber Rs. 19-8.
Cavunal Rubber and Tea Rs. 13.
Ceylon Planters Rs. 21.
Ceylon Rubber Rs. 47-8.
Clunes Estates Rs. 22-8.
Cochia Rubber Rs. 35.
Eila Tea Rs. 180.
Estates Co of Uva Rs. 33.
Fairlawn Estate Rs. 38-8.
Frocester Estates Rs. 60.
Hatbawe Rubber Rs. 13.
Honiton Rubber Rs. 9-8.
Horawala Rubber Rs. 45.
Indo-Malay Estates Rs. 22.
Jambulande Tea and Rubber Rs. 14-8.
Jebong Rubber Rs. 15.
Kalutara Company Rs. 33.
Kalutara Rubber Rs. 20.
Kelani Valley Rubber Rs. 30.
Langat River Rs. 24.
Lanka Rubber Rs. 65.
Lansdowne Rubber Rs. 205.
Maha Uva Estates Rs. 55.
Meall Mor Estates Rs. 25.
Mirishena Rubber Rs. 40.
Narangoda Rubber Rs. 25.
Neuchatel Estates Rs. 42.
North-Western Rubber Rs. 18-8.
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber Rs. 23.
Rubber Growers' Rs. 30.
Saffragam Tea and Rubber Rs. 217-8.
Talgaswelia Tea Rs. 53.
Torrington Tea Rs. 23-8.
Udabagé Tea Rs. 65.
Udapolla Rubber Rs. 20.
Ullswater Rubber Rs. 13.
Vogan Tea Rs. 47-8.
Warriapolla Estate Rs. 27.

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.57/1/2 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest Prices:—

Audhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes) £102.
Assam-Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £97-10.
Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £3-0-6.
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45) £97-5.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-17-9.
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.) £0-19-9.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-10-9.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-15.
French 5 per cent. Rentes £20-5.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £132 10.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-8-6.
India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock £67-15.
India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £88-5.
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock £57-5.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-2-9.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-15-3.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-6-6.
Nitrate Railway (Ord.) £7-12-6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £9-5.
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £9-4.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debs. £79.
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) £196.
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock) £98.
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1934-48) £102
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47) £100-10.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 24.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50|-, Closing Rs. 50|-.
Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 52|2, Highest Rs. 52|5, Lowest Rs. 51|11, Closing Rs. 51|12.
Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4|7, Closing Rs. 4|6|6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50|12, Closing Rs. 51|-.

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 23.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar, September, 1.81 Cents.
Sugar, December, 1.88 Cents.
Wheat, July, 1.05 7/8 Dollars.
Wheat, Sept., 1.09 1/2 Dollars.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, May 24.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 24.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,081 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 6,225 |
| Linseed | 10,065 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 357 |
| Gingellyseeds | 60 |
| Poppyseeds | 8 |
| Groundnuts | 10,230 |
| Castorseeds | 8,924 |
| Rice | 5,892 |
| Myrabollams | 3,007 |
| Cottonseeds | 5,225 |
| Gram | 883 |
| Joowar | 1,207 |
| Maize | 25 |
| Bajree | 1,392 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 551 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23.

Silver.—General Selling Absence of Demand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 24-13/16 |
| Forward | 24-13/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 4/4|11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest Day to Day Loans | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 5-3/8 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 5-1/2 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 6-1/4 p.c. |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.36-7/8 |
| T T Amsterdam on Loudon | 12.06-7/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.92 |
| T T Madrid on London | 34.10 |
| T T Milan on London | 92.67 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.19 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.12 |
| T T London on Prague | 163.75 |

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept. per cwt | 11/10-1/2 |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 12/ |
| C. & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt | 11/11-3/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt | 12/0-1/4 |

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 25 1929


So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

## AFRAID TO FACE COUNTRY!

### Viceroy Decides Not to Dissolve Assembly

#### AWAITING SIMON REPORT

SIMLA, May 23.

The Gazette of India (Extraordinary) contains the following announcement by H. E. Governor-General:

"In the ordinary course of events, I should have dissolved the Legislative Assembly about the end of September in order to allow of the elections being held in time to permit the new Legislative Assembly to meet in January, 1930. Having regard to the position of public affairs, I do not propose, as at present advised, to take this action, and it is proper that I should indicate the reasons which have led me to this conclusion.

REASONS FOR EXTENSION.

At a time when political interest in India must necessarily be centered upon future constitutional changes, that must in due course be considered by Parliament, there are evident disadvantages in holding elections for the Assembly on the eve of the publication of the report of the Statutory Commission. Although it is possible that some at least of the reports of the Provincial Committees may have been published earlier, the publication of the report of the Statutory Commission and of the Indian Central Committee and possibly of some of the Provincial Committees can hardly, so far as I can predict, the course of events, be expected before the close of the present year or the beginning of the next year.

At the time, therefore, when elections would normally be held, there will inevitably be speculation as to the possible recommendations of these bodies, and forecasts, most of which must necessarily be without foundation, will be widely published. The resulting uncertainty could not fail to be embarrasing both to the candidates and electors who would in such circumstances be called upon to discharge their respective responsibilities at this important juncture.

STRONG REPRESENTATIONS.

The question then arises how far I should exercise the power to extend the life of the Assembly which is conferred upon me by the Government of India Act. I have received strong representations to the effect that the elections should be postponed until it would be possible to bring any constitutional changes into operation. I have considered this suggestion, but in view of the uncertainty of the time table subsequent to the conclusion of the present enquiry. I have thought it better to come to no final decision at present on the actual period of the extension and I shall reconsider the matter before the necessity arises of making a formal order for the extension of the life of the Assembly beyond its normal term.—A. P.

## Mr. Jinnah Sees Viceroy

SIMLA, May 24.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—Free Press.

## DOWN WITH PRESS ACT

### Mysore Journalist's Satyagraha

#### PAPER PUBLISHED WITHOUT GOVT. PERMIT

BANGALORE, May 24.

The Empire Day witnessed the comencement of Press Act Satyagraha at Bangalore, by Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao, Editor, "Kaniyar Patrika," who came from Mysore and opened Satyagraha at the headquarters at Bangalore. The papers and press confiscated by the police, are since conducted without Government permission as required by the Mysore Press Regulation.

A large concourse of people were present at the Satyagraha Ashram when the paper was published. Mr. Ramachandra Rao explained the object of the development of a Press Act Satayagraha. A large number of copies were sold, which were later on seized by the police. The "Patrika" states that a movement is growing strong in Mysore, to put down Autocracy and establish Responsible Government.—Free Press.

## MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

### Meeting at Mahatma's Residence

There was a meeting of the Meerut Defence Committee on Friday morning at Mahatma Gandhi's residence. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman and several others attended the meeting and discussed the ways and means by which more funds could be collected for the defence of the under-trial prisoners.

## Workers Combine

LONDON, May 23.

The Transport and General Workers' Union and Workers' Union have decided to amalgamate with effect from August 5. —Reuter.

## INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM

### Whitley Commission Personnel

#### SCOPE OF INQUIRY

SIMLA, May 23.

A Press Communique states:—

The Viceroy announced on January 28, at the opening of the Legislative Assembly that His Majesty the King-Emperor had approved of the establishment of a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon'ble J. H. Whitley to enquire into the conditions of labour of India. His Majesty has now been pleased to approve that the Commission shall be constituted with the following terms of reference viz.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To enquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India on health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and on the relations between employers and the employed and to make recommendations,"

PERSONNEL.

And that it shall consist of the following persons:

Chairman: Rt. Hon'ble J. H. Whitley.

Members: Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Victor Sassoon, N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., A. G. Clow, I.C.S., G. D. Birla, M.L.A., John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway workers Union, England, Dewan Chamanlal M.L.A., Miss Beryl Mile Poer Bower, Dy. Chief Inspectress Trade Boards, England and Kabeeruddin Ahmed M.L.A.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Shamaldhari Lal I.C.S., Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, and Mr. Dibdin, India Office will act as Joint Secretaries to the Commission. —Free Press.

#### WHO'S WHO

In the personnel of the Commission the Indian Members who are considered to be directly connected with the Labour Movement in this country are Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed.

Dewan Chamanlal, Advocate, High Court Lahore and member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has taken important part in the organisation of Trade Unionism in this country. Born in 1892, he was educated at the Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi and had private tuitions in Folkestone, London and Paris. In 1910 he joined the Middle Temple and 7 years later took his Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford. He evinced great interest in the profession of journalism and before entering public was, at one time Assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". It was mainly though his efforts that the Indian Trade Union Congress came into existence in 1920. Since then, though not actively engaged in the movement of organisation of Labour, he has been in touch with the movement in some manner or other. He represented Indian Labour in the International Labour Conference (1925) and the following year he was sent as a Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, also a member of the Legislative Assembly, is the veteran leader of the Indian Labour movement. Though of late he has come to be classed with the Moderate School of thought, he has always tried to maintain labour solidarity, as evidenced in the last General Strike in the Bombay textile industry. He was thrice representative of Indian Labour at International Labour Conference and has again been chosen as such this year. In 1920 he was sent to the Washington Conference on the hours question. Mr. Joshi has been the General Secretary of the Indian Trade Union Congress ever since its inception.

Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed who is also an Indian member of the Whitley Commission has been little known in the Labour world. He is a member of the Legislative Assembly and is the author of a "Handbook of Equity, Roman Law."

## MAHATMA NOT TO INTERVENE

### More Concerned with F. C. B. than Futile Council Controversies

The Working Committee of the Congress met again on Friday morning at Mahatma Gandhi's residence, Gamdevi, Pt. Motilal Nehru presiding. The Committee, it is understood, discussed the proposal of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee regarding the acceptance of ministerial offices by the Congress party in Madras Legislature under certain conditions. It is very likely that the Committee instead of taking any decision on the question would rather refer it to the A.I.C.C. straightway.

MAHARASHTRA SUPPORT.

More members of the A.I.C.C. arrived in Bombay on Friday morning. A few members from Bengal are expected to arrive by the afternoon train before the session commences. It is just possible that Tamil Nadu leaders will succeed in getting some support to their resolution from the Maharashtra and C.P. (Marathi) members.

MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE.

Mahatma Gandhi does not seem to take any active interest in the controversy that has been raised over the revolt of the Tamil Nadu Committee. He is far too much concerned with the boycott movement to spare any time for futile controversies over minor issues. It is not quite unlikely that he will prefer to play the role of an amused spectator. Every body knows that from the beginning of the NC.O. movement he has ceased to have any faith in the councils. There is, therefore, no earthly chance that he will lend himself to a compromise which will have anything to do with either the council entry or the acceptance of offices in the councils by congressmen.

## RESCUED FROM WATERY GRAVE

#### FIVE PERSONS PICKED UP AT SEA BY PASSING STEAMER

RANGON, May 23.

The steamer Singhu brought here last night and handed to the Police six natives of Chaura Island whom it had picked up at sea while drifting in a boat. It is reported that they left Chaura Island for Nicobar one-and-half months ago to get provisions. After staying there some days they left Nicobar in a cande for Chaura. It is only a night's journey between the two places, but while they were midway, they were caught by a strong tide and carried out to sea. They had been drifting five days when one schooner sighted them and took them to Cochin wherefrom the Singhu brought them here.—A. P.

## SAK'S ELECTION FUND

#### £ 800 CABLED AND £ 200 WANTED URGENTLY

Sak's Election Fund is steadily swelling. Here is the latest list of donors:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Parsi Solicitor from Himalayan Heights | 500/- |
| Dr. Ansari | 140/- |
| Parsi Admirer | 100/- |
| Parsi Wellwisher | 51/- |
| Parsi Admirer II | 100/- |
| K. F. Nariman | 51/- |
| Dr. Welkar | 15/- |
| Kekobad Nariman | 15/- |
| Babrekar Pleader and Friends | 15/- |
| Bhagwatty Delhi | 10/- |
| Miscellaneous | 3/8 |
| | 1000/8 |
| Already ackowledged | 7316 |
| Bombay total | 8316/8 |

So. Bombay has cabled £600 Madras £100/- Pandit Nehru £100/- in all £800/-; and two hundred pounds are urgently required for dear old Sak. Please remit your mite to

B. F. BHARUCHA,
63, Peddar Road.

P. S.—Have received through Mr. K. F. Nariman, Rs. 100/- from a Parsi Admirer II and Rs. 15 from Kekobad Nariman in reply to James disgusting article against "Sak".

B. F. B.

## BOATS CAPSIZE IN MID-STREAM

### VIOLENT STORM OVER INDUS RIVER

#### SIX DROWNED AND FIVE MISSING

KARACHI May 24.

A shocking tragedy occurred in midstream in the River Indus near Sann Ferry, Manjhand Taluka, when a sudden storm of great violence overturned four small boats which were endeavouring to reach the safety of the bank. Of eleven occupants six were drowned and others are missing. Dragging operations are proceeding.—A. P.

## SOCIALIST PARTY ON THE WANE

#### IRISH ELECTION RESULT

LONDON, May 24.

There has been little change in the strength of the parties as a result of the elections in Northern Ireland. The final returns, excluding four seats for the Queen's University show the strength of the parties as follows: 34 Unionists, two Independents, one Socialists and eleven Nationalists. The Government have gained two seats from the Socialists in the Belfast Divisions, and counting as a virtually certain return of four Conservatives from the Queens University, they will have increased the majority of four compared with their position in the last Parliament.—Reuter.

## BANK OF ENGLAND'S 3 MILLION STERLING LOAN

LONDON, May 23

The loan to be issued by the Bank of England on behalf of the Central Electricity Board was underwritten to-day. The amount will be three millions sterling and the loan will take the form of 4 per cent. stock redeemable in 1959/89 to be offered at 83 per cent. Loan will be devoted to financing of schemes of the Electricity Board which has been set up to co-ordinate and develop the electricity supply of this country.—B. O. W.

## ASSEMBLY EXTENSION

#### MR. JINNAH ON VICEROY'S DECISION

Simla, May 24.

Commenting on the Viceroy's decision to extend the term of the Assembly, Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly, said to an Associated Press representative. "It is just as well that the Governor General has decided to extend the term of the Assembly. I all along felt there was no specific issue on which a verdict of the country could be obtained by general election. On the other hand probably the pressing of the Nehru report by its promoters specially with regard to intercommunal settlement as a plank in the general election would have embittered feelings between Hindus and Muhammedans because I am quite convinced the communal settlement in the Nehru constitution is not acceptable to the Muhammedans. Further if the elections take place after the Simon report is published, there will be a clear issue before the country and a decisive verdict would show whether the Simon recommendations would be acceptable to India. If the legislatures were dissolved just now probably we should get an Assembly as good or as bad as it is at present and I doubt whether any serious changes in the personnel would occur. The present position of all the political parties is that they are completely dissatisfied with the policy of Government of India generally to say nothing about the two most important and crucial matters namely Constitutional reforms and the Defence of India."—A. P.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

#### OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER REMOVED TO SECRETARIAT

With effect from Monday the 27th instant the office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. Bombay (at present situated in Old Custom House. Fort, Bombay) will be removed to the Secretariat, Ground Floor, just behind the Secretariat Post Office.. Fort, Bombay.

All communications intended for this office should be directed from that date to the new address. Telephone No. 25041.

## FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

### Meeting in Bombay

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee met on Thursday noon at Mahatma Gandhi's residence in Bombay. Those present were Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta were co-opted on the Committee.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was appointed Treasurer of the Committee.

The Committee adopted the report and the statement of accounts submitted by the Secretary. The report and accounts was subsequently adopted by the Working Committee which met immediatetly afterwards.

24TH MAY, 1929: BOYCOTT COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(A) The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee notes the response made by the people in the course of the last three months to the programme of boycott of foreign cloth laid down by the Working Committee and urges all Congress Committees and other organisations co-operating in the boycott campaign, to carry out that programme with even greater vigour during the remaining part of the year.

(B) The Committee suggests that in accordance with the fresh programme organised efforts should be made by the above organisations to concentrate on (1) organising propaganda parties for touring outside large towns. (2) Arranging house to house visits for converting people to the boycott of foreign cloth. (3) Holding of public meetings where house to house propaganda is not feasible. (4) Selling of Khadi as often during each week as possible. (5) Collecting sufficient funds to run small Khadi sale depots wherever necessary. (6) Organising street propaganda and Nagar Kirtan parties on every Sunday and Wednesday in the week. (7) Engaging of special boycott activity on the first Sunday of each month, that is: 2nd June, 7th July, 4th August and 1st September. (8) Arranging requisitions for special meetings of local bodies which have not so far considered the suggestions made by the "F. C. B." Committee for securing their co-operation in the boycott campaign. (9) Posting weekly reports of F. C. B. work. (10) Observing 2nd October, 1929, as Foreign Cloth Boycott Day.

Further instructions will be issued by the Secretary of the Committee from time to time.

(The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee had its second sitting at 9 a.m. on 24th May at Mahatma Gandhi's residence in Bombay. The Committee passed the above resolutions laying down in outline the boycott programme for the next four months.)

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE

### British Mission's "Success"

#### LARGEST SINGLE MARKET

LONDON, May 23.

Ernest Remnant, organiser of the Industrial Delegation to Russia has returned to London. Interviewed by Reuter he said that the objects of the mission had been achieved namely, to prove that Russia offered the largest single market available for British goods and to clear the way towards the establishment of an economic basis for the Anglo-Russian trade. Some considerable orders had been obtained, but the delegates has been clearly informed that the orders from Russia were dependent on the provision of loans and long credits which in turn depend on the political recognition and settlement of debts due to Britishers.—Reuter.

## EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

#### DOMINION PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

LONDON, May 23.

All Dominions will exhibit in turns in the Empire Marketing Board's Pavilion at North-east Coast Exhibition, Newcastle. India will follow South Africa. The High Commissioner opening the Indian Sections on August 7, will broadcast the speech on India. Cooking demonstrations will be given to popularise Indian rice and other foodstuffs. Cinema films of Indian industrial and agricultural activities will be shown.—Reuter.

## RANK OF MARSHAL TO DISAPPEAR

#### FRENCH CABINET'S DECISION

LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided that there shall be no further promotions to the rank of the Marshal of France, thus confirming the previous decision of the Government to allow the title to disappear by extinction. It is felt that in view of the honour attending it in its association with the great soldiers of war, its conferment in peace time would be derogatory to the high distionction it carries. There are only four of the seven war marshals now living, namely: Joffre, Petain, Franchet Desperey and Lyautey.—Reuter.

## JUSTICE IN THE SOVIET

### Counter-Revolutionaries Executed

#### NO FREEDOM OF OPINION

LONDON, May 24.

Moscow—It is officially announced that as a result of "counter-revolutionary activities in railway transport gold and platinum industries", Venmeck and Velichko who were both formerly high officials in the Commissariat of Communications, and Palchinsky, formerly Professor at Leningrad on Mining Industry have been executed. "Others implicated have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment". —Reuter.

## ABOLITION OF WAR

### Liberal Party's Foreign Policy

LONDON, May 23.

The statement on the Liberal policy, prepared under the direction of the Liberal leaders, declares that the primary object of the Liberal Foreign Policy is to abolish war as a method of settling international disputes. It says that war, past or future, takes over thirteen shillings out of every pound of national taxation—money which, if war ended would be expended on education, national development and other public services.—Reuter.

## British Economic Penetration

#### MISSION TO ARGENTINA

LONDON, May 24.

The Board of Trade announcement that an influential economic mission headed by Viscount D'Abernon will shortly visit Argentina and Brazil with a view to the development of the British industrial, commercial and financial relations, recalls the Prince of Wales' visit to South America four years ago following which the Prince drew attention to the possibilities of the extension of British trade. It is pointed out that many hundred millions sterling of British capital is invested in Argentina.—Reuter.

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